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Agricultural.

DETERIORATION OF SOILS.

One of the very serious questions which comes to the front in one farm or another many hundreds since tried that has filled the whenever the agriculture of the future is | place of the Blue Mercer of fifty years ago. considered, is the unsettled problem, After many years of successful cultivation whether the seil is gradually losing by this too has nearly run its course; and in waste, or by the absorption of its resources | many localities has so much degenerated into the growing crops, so that some extra that potato growers have almost abandoned effort or some outside application of fer- it and are looking for something to fill its tilizers must be made, in order to sustain it place for a main crop potato. Hundreds of in its present condition, or to restore it to new sorts have been tried with high soundits virgin strength again. The whole mat- ing names and great praise by their introter hinges upon the question as to whether ducers, but none has ever yet been found lands under proper rotation and cultivation | that could compete with the Mercer of fifty can be made to sustain their fertility, or years ago, or the Early Rose of more recent even to increase it. Opinions sustaining date. It has been our aim and greatest dethe affirmative of this question will be sire for the last fifteen years to discover a detailing the character of the exhibits in lature of a law providing for the inspection counted as heresy by those who estimate potato that would take the place of and be their various departments. In his report within the State, of all neat cattle intended the loss to the soil by the amount of those as good and productive as these two well elements which an analysis of a grain crop known sorts, the only really valuable and Department, said: shows it to contain. This opinion is held good kinds that we have known in our forty by theorists, and those who farm it by years' farming; and with this object in view proxy. The position is doubtless true on lands kept in constant cultivation without of, besides raising many new seedlings ourthat rest which a rotation gives. The farm- selves. Some tew have proven excellent er's garden and such lands near large mar- and valuable, but nearly 99 out of every 100 and have forebodings of desolate fields and takes from the field some valuable properties of plant growth, that must be replaced directly in kind, and in compensating proportions, is to concede that there is danger turbed soil. A drouth checks the operations of this recuperating process, and the soil seems to and does really decline in fertility when a certain degree of moisture is absent. Detecting this, the farmer concludes that absolute failure has begun to Early Rose. manifest itself, and so goes off in a statement to confirm the productions of those scientists who hold to the theory of constant and absolute waste from the harvested

The formation of soil was an effort of | To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. nature, which always tends to finish and In your isssue of Jan 12th, I notice that furnish its articles round and complete; and | H. B. is having trouble with his pigs. As I a soil that is capable of being improved have had some experience similar to his, I under proper cultivation, is capable of en- will venture to suggest the trouble is caused dowing itself with all the elements suitable | by too exclusive diet of corn. It would be for the purpose for which it was created at | well to bathe the projecting parts with a the first. The farmer who is and has been strong decoction of white oak bark before cognizant of an actual improvement in his crowding them back. Change feed, giving soil since the first clearing, need have no soft, sloppy food for a time, and supply them fears for the future of his fertility, even liberally with wood coals and ashes. Isolate though the art of making 'phosphates' were those affected, as they sometimes mutilate lost, and the bone grinding mills had shut | the projecting parts and are killed in that down for good. All the stories we hear about declining productions at the west, have come from repeated collection of the

from the manufacturer to assist it in the work of growing a crop. A decline in fertility is not a natural process, but comes through a misuse and abuse of the gifts of nature. My neighbor expressed the opinion the other morning that we had no moral right to abuse the soil and to leave it poorer than we found it. It was a talent that we should improve, and if possible, A. C. G.

POTATOES. Fifty years ago what is now called the potato rot or blight had never been known-The varieties generally cultivated in the United States at that time were the Mercer. the Peachblow and the Blue Skin. A few other kinds were grown in a small way, but the above three were planted for a main crop. The Mercer (or, as it was sometimes blue or purple streaks occasionally shown on the skin and outer flesh) was the main kind for an early crop and was considered the par excellence of potatoes. And well did they deserve the name, and no other variety introduced since, not even excepting the Early Rose, has ever filled their place, either for productiveness or fine table qualities. But now there is not one to be found in this country. After long years of culture they were the first to succumb to the potato blight. The Peachblow and Blue Skin were good and productive sorts and mostly planted for late crops. Many new sorts have been brought out since with varied success, but were mostly discarded after one or two years' trial. Finally the Early has proven a great blessing not only to the United States but also to other countries, and had it not been for the introduction of the Early Rose thousands of people in the world would have suffered for the want of potatoes to eat. It is the only one out of we have tried about all we have ever heard

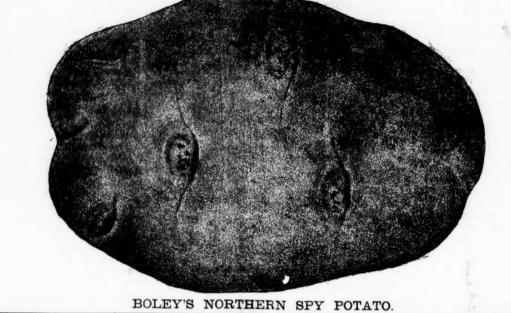
kets as are devoted to the growth of veg- have been of little account, as a reliable etaples, are illustrations of this. In either main crop potato. After so many years' case the ground fails to respond to large testing, with much labor and expense, we yields after a few years of cultivation, alhave been rewarded by discovering a varithough it may have a yearly application of ety, which, after three years' thorough trial manure. In such cases doubtless commer- by ourselves, and others in various sections cial fertilizers prove beneficial. But on of the United States and Canada, we think farms where a judicious system of rotation fully equal to the Blue Mercer or Early is kept up, and fields frequently lie in Rose. Boley's Northern Spy originated meadows or pasture undisturbed by the with Mr. John Boley, State of New York, plow, I believe that chemical manures are who claimed such unusual merits for his new entirely unnecessary and valueless. After potato that we were induced to give it a a year or two of drouth, such as we have trial. The first year convinced us that it just passed through, farmers easily believe was a wonderful potato and we at once bethe dolorous prophecy of failing fertility, gan negotiations for the control of his whole crop, which unfortunately was quite small. empty barns. To believe that each crop After another year's trial we were fully convinced that we had found a treasure we had long been looking for and began sending them out in small quantities to different sections of the country to find out if they of ultimate starvation for the race, for it would do for others as well as they did for would be utterly impossible to repay the us. From over 300 trials we have received yearly waste of those elements contained in the most satisfactory and convincing reports the grain, grass, or other products taken without one exception. The yield computed from the farm. The wisdom which provided a supply at the first was not so short- bushels, one to two persons claiming 1,000; sighted as to leave the earth exposed to and all were ready to assert that the Northsuch an exigency. There is a constant re- ern Spy is fully equal to the Rose in attrac placement of those wasted energies by the tive appearance and fine table qualities. Our chemistry constantly going on in undis- supply of this splendid new potato is still quite limited, but we intend to distribute them as widely as possible that others may receive the benefit of what we claim to be the best and most productive potato that has been discovered since the advent of the SAMUEL WILSON.

MECHANICSVILLE, Pa.

A Remedy Suggested for Those Hogs.

way. Report progress to FARMER. J. B.

---THE annual Farmers' Institute for Kalasame crop, with no rest for the land, to mazoo County will be held at Richland, give it time and opportunity to recuperate. Wednesday and Thursday, February 6th A rotation having grass and clover as its and 7th. An excellent programme has been starting and ending point, will attend to arranged. The meetings will be held in the its own chemical supplies and ask no aid | Presbyterian Church.



STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society was held in this city the past week. President-elect Palmer was unable to be present, his senatorial duties detaining him at Washington.

The following members were present President Hyde, Messrs. Hanford, Lessiter, Sharp, Smith, Burrington, Wood, Shoemakkins, Wells, Phillips, Fralick, Parsons, and open to the World," unless specially exceptthe Secretary.

President Hyde, in his address, gave a present position of the Society. The treasury is practically empty. He favored a Coach Horse Stud Book of America. permanent location hereafter. Only attractive exhibitions could be made to pay, to the attractiveness of the annual fairs of stead of fifteen animals. the Society.

Sterling's report showed the the year to be \$10,716.

The report of the Business Committee showed the expenses of the Society for the year, outside of premiums, to have been \$8,785.61. The reports of the various department

superintendents were received and read, Mr. L. D. Watkins, of the Horticultural "This report may seem discouraging for the future of this department; but the ex-

hibition would have been as full and select as ever made in the State, had it not been for the unparalleled drouth, lateness of the season and early date of the Fair, making a full month's difference in the maturity of fruit from that usually shown at the State

plate of ripe fruit shown, except of the earliest varieties. Fruit-growers nearly all reported that their fruit was so late and unripe as to be totally unfit for exhibition. "I would recommend a revision in all classes of Division R. The list as used in

1888 was a copy of that made by the State Horticultural Society which, though it may have met and filled the wants of that Socity, is not such as will bring out the best exhibit for our Society." Resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. Witter J. Baxter were reported and adopted; also to the memory of Hon. H. C.

Sherwood, at one time President of the the committee. Messrs. J. C. Richardson, D. S. Smith and W. J. G. Dean accepted hold its annual fair at Jackson. The gentlemen stated that the people of the Central City were anxious to have the fair, and

would subscribe liberally for it. Upon motion of Mr. Dean the following

Resolved, That the Society is desirous of receiving propositions for either a permanent or temporary location. Proposals may be addressed to the secretary until March 1. Mr. Sharp offered the following, which

Resolved, That President Palmer be authorized to appoint, after adjournment, the executive superintendents and the balance of the standing committees, and he is requested to name the business and transportation committees at his earliest convenience.

Be it further resolved, That the President appoint a permanent location committee, to consist of seven members, of which he shall be chairman.

Treasurer Dean submitted his annual report, which showed the receipts from all sources during the year to be \$16,429.75; cash on hand at beginning of year, \$3,839.06; disbursements, \$19,413.84; balance on hand,

hold their next meeting at that place, free of expense, was accepted. The following resolution, offered by Mr.

Fralick, was adopted: Resolved, That President Hyde, the

a special committee to correspond with President Palmer, and to meet him at his arliest convenience in consultation, with full power to take action as in their judg-ment will be for the best interests of this Society.

which was adopted:

request of the present Legislature the appropriation of the said sum for the purpose W.

Rose made its advent. This valuable potato er, J. P., Gard, Young, Butterfield, Wattoread "Competition in all Departments In Section 1, Article 9, which was amended

> In Division B, Horses in Class 9 are redetail of the business of the year, and the quired to be registered in the Cleveland Bay Stud Book of America, or the French

> In Division C, South Down Record stricken out; the Ohio Merino Register add and he favored anything which would add ed, and exhibitors allowed fifteen entries in-

> In Division D, fifteen entries in place fifteen animals allowed, and Swine in the amount of premium checks issued during Essex class required to be registered, or be eligible to registry, in the Essex Record. In Division E. exhibitors are required to furnish coops.

> > Mr. Sharp offered the following resolutions, which were abouted after a debate! Resolved, That this Committee recommend the enactment by the present Legisfor consumption as human food, within the

cities and villages of Michigan. Resolved, That this Committee also recommend the enactment of a law requiring the mangers of our State institutions to purchase the meat supply therefor from the product of animals fatted and slaughtered in Michigan.

The committee on premium list made their report, and recommended the follow-"It is significant that there was not a ing changes and additions, which were

adopted: Division A adopted, with Herd and Sweepstakes Premium of Classes 2 and

5 stricken out. The following resolution was adopted: WHEREAS, This Board has learned semi-officially that the American Shorthorn Breed-ers' Association proposes to place at the dis-posal of this Scolety a sum of money for a

prize for Shorthorns for the dairy; therefore Resolved. That in case this offer is made by Resolved, That in case this offer is made by the Shorthorn Association, it be accepted by this Board, and the same be arranged and placed in the Premium List of this year by the Secretary and Superintendent of Cattle in accordance with terms offered.

Sherwood, at one time President of the West Michigan Agricultural Society.

A delegation from Jackson was present and were invited by the President to address | Division B adopted with following changes from List of 1888: In Class 11, Geldings, five years old, stricken out. Slight change in premiums in Classes 12, 17 and

Speed department: For stake races for the invitation, and invited the Society to colts to be trotted under the rules of the Michigan Horse-Breeders' Association, one for two-year-old colts; one for three-yearold colts; one for four-year-old colts, with \$5 to accompany nomination to be made March 15, 1889; second payment of \$5 to sum not to exceed \$2,000 is offered for speed, the arrangement and division to be made by a special committee to consist of A. J. Dean, C. W. Young and Eugene Fifield, the races to be made under the direction of

the Superintendent of Horses.

Division C adopted with the following changes: Classes 24, 26 and 28 stricken out; changes: Classes 24, 20 and 28 stricken out; Class 30 to read: "Cotswolds and Lin-colns;" premiums in Class 30 made same as in Class 23; premiums in Class 32 re-duced to \$8.00, \$5.00 and \$3.00. In Division E five new varieties are add-

In Division H list revised and \$18 added. same premiums as last year.

Mr. J. C. Sharp offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

\$854.97.

An invitation from the Merchants' and been made by former legislatures of this Manufacturers' Association of Jackson, to State to provide ample accommodations for the Chemical, Botanical, Entomological, Veterinary, Mechanical and Horticultural departments of the Michigan Agricultural College, aggregating many thousands of dollars for each of these departments, while the Agricultural Department, according to the Governor's recent message, has been allowed only the meagre sum of \$400 for this

purpose; and, WHEREAS, We believe that the Agricultural Department, at an Agricultural College, in the very nature of things, should be kept fully abreast of all others in its equipment for work, that it may stand on an equal plane with them; and,

ture have put in their estimates for the use of the Agricultural College to be placed before the Legislature, the sum of \$8,000, for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for the use of the Agricultural Department of the College; therefore,

Resolved. That this Board respectfulls of the College; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board respectfully ciation, at their recent annual meetings

WHEREAS. We believe that this approprimentioned.

The Committee on Rules, Messrs. Hanford, Fifield and Burrington, made their report.

The principal changes were as follows:

The principal changes were as follows:

Resolved, That, as the Executive Committee of the State and the state.

Resolved, That, as the Executive Committee of the State and the state of the State and the state of the state and the state.

Resolved, That, as the Executive Committee of the State and the state of the state and the state of the state o

tee of the State Agricultural Society, we hereby cordially endorse the action of the hereby cordially endorse the action of the Board of Agriculture in asking for this appropriation, and we hereby most respectfully petition the Honorable, the Legislature of Michigan, now in session, to make such appropriation, feeling assured that the best interests of the College and of the State will be served by such action. And your petitioners will see pray.

etitioners will ever pray.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Committee forward a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Represen-tatives at Lansing, with the request that they be printed in the Legislative Journal, and referred to the proper committee.

After a free discussion of the matter, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That this Society shall join with all other agricultural societies in this State in requesting of the Legislature an appropriation annually to aid the various twenty per cent. of the premium lists paid by the several societies, and that the sec-retary of this Society be and is hereby directed to notify the presidents and secre-taries of each agricultural society in this

State of this movement.

Resolved further, That a committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Turner, Chamberlain, Ball, Wells and Watkins, be and is hereby appointed to formulate and urge such legislation, and that the secretary be and is hereby directed to arrange for the circulation and signing of proper petitions, by obtaining the aid of the officers of each

agricultural society and otherwise. The meeting then adjourned sine die.

LINCOLN SHEEP.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer Quite a number of persons in this part of Barry County have purchased Lincoln rams to cross on fine wool sheep for the purpose of raising mutton lambs. As parties selling these rams tell some pretty large stories about the weight of lambs at six months old, and weight of wool sheared from breeding ewes, will you please tell us through the FARMER about these sheep and

The Lincoln is the largest of the English

GRANGER.

oblige.

long wool breeds. It was originally a rather coarse, slab-sided sheep, and kept on the low lands of the county from which it derives its name. After the great improvement made in the Leicester by Bakewell and his followers, it was undoubtedly used to improve the coarse Lincoln, and with excellent results both as regards form and fleece. It still maintains its position as be made May 1, with the final payment of \$50 to be made May 1, with the final payment of \$10 to be paid September 2, 1889; and that the Society add one hundred dollars to each stake. Open to Michigan only. A list fleece is next in fineness to the Hampfirst in size of the English breeds, while shire Down, standing ahead of the Leceister, Cotswold and Oxford Down, which come in the order named. As a distinct breed the Lincoln first came into prominence about twenty-five years ago, and it is held in high esteem in some portions of England, and also in the Canadian Provinces, as a great producer of both wool and carcass. In fact an old Canadian flock master told the writer of this the past autumn, while some Canadian Leicesters were being examined at an agricultural fair, that most of them In Division C it was decided to place had Lincoln blood, rams of that breed Hampshire Downs again on the list, with having been used to increase their size. But he did not regard the Lincoln as likely to reproduce itself as generally as either the Southdown or Leicester, which he regarded as forming the foundation of the improvement in the middle and long wool breeds. The fleece of the Lincoln is generally slightly shorter in the staple than either the Leicester or Cotswold, and the fibre slightly stronger. The Lincoln must have good care and very generous feeding to do well. It is the product of rich pastures and high feeding, and to get good results these must pe assured to it. In sections subject to drouth we do not believe the Lincoln will be found desirable, while on rich bottom lands it will do all right.

Mr. Butterfield offered the following, Whereas, The State Board of Agriculture has placed in their bill of estimates, to present to the State Legislature now in sesual plane with them; and, Whereas, The State Board of Agriculture has placed in their bill of estimates, to present to the State Legislature now in sesual plane with them; and, Whereas, The State Board of Agriculture has placed in their bill of estimates, to present to the State Legislature now in session and prilipid that weighed 388 pounds.

RAIL AND WIRE FENCES.

WILLIAMSTON, Jan. 18th, 1889. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I would like to ask a question through your paper, as I am an old subscriber. Is there a patent on the Kelly rail and wire fence, and when was it patented? As they are having a contention about the Kelley an'd Dorrel fences I would like to know which

fart a right is best to buy. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

We bella 've there is a patent on the Kelly rail and wi, e fence. But there are also patents on the Russell and Shedd fences, put together in much the same manner. Either of these pate ats may prove worthless when tested in e, urt. It is therefore hazardous to invest in either until their status is established in the courts. They each claim to have the best's, ight to build this style of fence, or sell the rig, ht to do so. Our opinion as to which is best to buy is worth nothing. If the owners of either patent will give you good security that they will protect you against all suits for royalty from the others, that is the best to buy. But we would want the security in such shape that it could be relied upon as ample protection in case of trouble. These fence men have been fighting each other for some years. When enough farmers have invested to make it profitable, we presume they will go into court, and one patent will be held good. The owner of it will then be in shape to collect royalty from those parties who have purchased rights from the other patentees. We look for a big fight before the matter is settled, and believe that the best way for farmers to do is to refuse to purchase either until the courts have decided which is the rightful owner of the patent. They will all keep selling as long as a customer is to be had, or a dollar

SALE OF THE MOORE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

to be made. Tell them to fight it out and

you will buy from the winner.

The sale of the Shorthorn herd of the five to seven cents per pound. late James Moore, of Milford, was held on ville, did the selling, and Mrs. Moore ex- and use their money in view of breakers which he conducted the sale. The purchas | made wool low last June. What causes a ers were as follows:

FEMALES. Moore, Milford. Duchess of Moore, Milford.

2d Duchess of Gloster, Everitt Moore, ter market for the next clip. Ophelia Airdrie, E. Moore, Milford. Ophelia Airdrie, E. Moore, Milford.
Ophelia Airdrie 2d, E. Moore, Milford.
Gertrude, E. Moore, Milford.
Mary Gloster, E. Moore, Milford.
Red Mary, E. Moore, Milford.

Bell Duchess of Milford, L. F. Allen, 4th Bell Duchess, Walter West, Attica. 5th Bell Duchess, A. D. De Garmo, High-

13th Bell Duchess, Mr. Warner, Ypsilanti. 7th Bell Duchess, Mr. Warner, Ypsilanti. 11th Bell Duchess, Wm. Hays, Commerce. 6th Bell Duchess, George Hughes, South

Bell Duchess heifer calf, George Hughes, South Lyon. 9th Bell Duchess, Mr. Warner, Ypsilanti.

8th Bell Duchess, George Hughes, South Jyon. Plumwood Lass 3d, John Powell, Bay City. Milford Lass 30th, John Powell, Bay City. Milford Lass 5th, John Powell, Bay City. Milford Lass 4th, E. Delaney, Romeo. Daisy Maria, John Powell, Bay City.
Daisy Constance, W. Hays, Commerce.
Lorena 5th, Mr. Warner, Ypsilanti.
Corilla, and heifer calf, Walter West, At-

Corda, E. Beach, Fenton.

2d Duke of Gloster, H. A. Garner, White Lake.

3d Duke of Gloster, Walter West, Attica. 1st Duke of Gloster, Mrs. James Moore, Illford.
Gloster Sharon 2d, C. H. Williams,

Church's Corners.
Mary's Constance, Wm. Graham, Roch-11th Bell Duke, Selden Vincent, Milford. Bell Duke 10th, John Powell, Bay City. Wild Gloster, F. J. Youngman, Cato.

Bell Duke 9th, B. F. Davison, Highland. New Flocks for Record.

The following names of owners of flocks are published in compliance with rule 27 of Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Associa-

tion, which reads: It shall be the duty of the Secretary to publish from time to time lists of flocks passed upon by the Committee on Pedigrees, with a view to their final acceptance, and they shall not be fully accepted or recorded until 30 days have elapsed after such publication, to permit any member of the Association who may know reason why such flocks should not be accepted, to notify the Secretary or one of the committee; and it shall be the duty of the committee to give such person an opportunity to present his reasons to them before they shall finally ac-

cept such flock and order it recorded. S. B. Cannon & Son, Washington. R. G. Hart, Lapeer.

Walter Clark, Dowagiac. E. C. Wilber, Adrian. L. J. Richards, North Branch. Ed. Burlingame, Byron. Gid. Granger, Linden.

Decatur Bross, St. Johns. E. N. BALL, Sec'y.

The West Michigan Agricultural & Industrial Society has \$9,691 in its treasury and is in a very prosperous condition. The date for its annual fair was fixed for the week of Sept. 23rd, the society deciding not to conflict in date with the State society.

REPLY TO "OLD GENESEE,"

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

In your issue of Jan. 5th, I see, was discussed the difference between the former wool tariff and that of 1883, assuming that an imaginary effect of that difference influenced the last elections. I do not know but the gentleman is correct in his analysis of the tariff law of '83 and the tariff law prior to'83. The article recites, "Now that another election is past, and these delusions have had a large share in producing its results." Here we differ. It is not difference between the tariff previous to 1883 and the tariff of '83; it was the difference between the tariff of '83 and no tariff at all, that produced the results in that election which so displeases "Genesee." Most free traders admit freely the cause of their disaster to be the attempt to place wool, salt, etc., on the free list, while the manufacturer was indulged in a protection of forty or so per cent., as well as rice and sugar under a still higher per cent. "Genesee," declare for consistency, and your chance to win will increase. If Cleveland had been shrewd enough to say nothing to the last Congress

grip on the saddle. Look at things as they are. The House passed the Mills bill about the wool-selling season; the Senate was protection by a bare: majority of two. If all of them stood firmly by the protective doctrine of course they would prevent the bill getting to the President, and so prevent the Mills bill becoming the law of this land. But who knew all this?' Many feared one or three Senators might die, some might be bought, some might hold the views of "Genesee;" then what? The Mills bill would become a law, with wool on the free list, which would mean American wool must compete with Australian and Argentine Republic wool in price. If the Mills bill had become a law, wool was bought too high last June by from

about wool on the free list, and the St.

Louis Democratic Convention had done the

same, no political power could have un-

horsed the Democratic party, with its strong

Buyers are like other men, they do not the Fair grounds on the 10th inst. Consid- like to put down a dollar and take up sevenering the stormy weather there was a good ty-five cents. Men who have money are not attendance. C. M. Thornton, of North- all fools. They watch the signs of the times, pressed her approval of the manner in and doubts in the future. This is what hardening of prices to the full strength of June, 1887, is the success of a party that has 6th Duchess of Gloster, Mrs. James no free trade behind it. Capital feels safe Gloster, Mrs. James and will invest. So we have higher wool as a result, and promise of a stronger and bet-

YPSILANTI.

Stock Notes.

In reporting the sale of a Shorthorn bull by Mr. C. F. Moore, of St. Clair, to Mr. Bement, the residence of the latter was given as Lansing. It should have been Charlotte, Eaton County.

THE recent sale of Poland-China hogs by the Messrs. Crosby, of Greenville, was quite successful. The stock sold were generally from seven to eight months old, and the prices realized ranged from \$20 to \$24 per head. Col. J. A. Mann did the selling.

T. D. SEELEY & Co., of Bay City, have sold Prof. Johnson for the Experiment Station the heifer calf Rosa Bonheur 5th, by Meadowbrook Chief, by Ykema, and out of imp. Rosa Bonheur, (record 13,406 lbs. milk in one year as a two-year-old). She should prove a valuable cow, as her dam has the largest yearly record ever made in Michigan.

THE Montague Brothers, of Chubb's Corners, this State, report the following sales from their flock of Shropshire sheep: To Leonard Pangborn, Lake View, five breeding ewes and one ram lamb. To E. E. Chipman, Iosco, ten breeding

To Thos. F. Richard, Chubb's Corners. seven ewe lambs. To E. E. Beach, Green Oak, two breeding

To John Watson, Chubb's Corners, one preeding ewe and two ewe lambs.
To F. P. Howell, Plainfield, six breeding

wes and one ram lamb.
To L. S. Montague, Howell, two ram To F. C. Montague, Gregory, one ram To C. Harford, Gregory, one ram lamb. To M. L. Crossman, Gregory, one ram

To P. Jacobs, Piainfield, one ram lamb. To J. Monroe, Webberville, one ram To J. Chambers, Pinckney, one ram

To F. Hacker, Brighton, one ram lamb. To John Arnold, Pinckney, one ram

To A. Randall, Pinckney, one ram lamb. To Geo. Lomas, Ann Arbor, one ram amb.
To S. Larry, Iosco, one ram two years old.
To John Kenny, Hamburg, one ram lamb.
To H. Briggs, Pinckney, one ram lamb.
To Chas. Woodworth, Gregory, two ram

ambs.

To A. Wright, Howell, one ram lamb.

To Len. Geringer, Iosco, one ram lamb.

To P. Brady, Brighton, one ram lamb.

To J. W. Martin, Roots, one ram lamb.

To Wm. Piaceway, Pinckney, one ram To S. Placeway, Gregory, one ram lamb. To Len. Haynes, Howell, one ram lamb. To John Mould, Plainfield, one ram lamb.

CIDER Makers' Convention will be held at Lansing, Wednesday and Thursday, January 30 and 31. Programme next week.



For the Michigan Farmer. BREEDING COACHERS.

Breeding a high class of carriage and coach horses has for many years been a leading branch of Michigan's agricultural industry, and her breeders have won an enviable reputation in the business. The soil, grasses and climate seem to be well suited to raising this class, and our leading farmers tastes seem to tend in that direction.

That there is more net profit for ordinary farmore in raising first class carriage and coach horses than trotters does not admit of a negative argument. While a fow partic ularly adapted to the raising of trotters succoed, the masses fall, for the reason that the principal expense of breeding and developing a trotter begins at an age when the carriage horse and coacher is ready for the market at a fancy price. A first-class coach horse is also a first-class farm horse, and with the good judgment and skill of a majority of Michigan farmers, one may be grown, broken and fitted for market without a dollar's outlay for a professional, or neglecting regular work, but can all be done while performing the every day work on a well regulated farm.

The first thing to be considered after suitable size and form for a first-class horse of this class, is perfect training for a family or gentleman's purposes, and for this nothing can be better than the ordinary winter driving on the road and light field work in the spring, which a three or four year old colt is fully able to do if handled with care. Then with a summer's rest he will be in shape for harder work the following winter and spring and so be perfectly fitted for a firstclass coacher or gentleman's driver while earning his living from the time he is three years old; and while it is safe to say that not one per cent of the horses bred and raised for trotting pay the cost of raising, fully ninety per cent of those bred for carriage and coach purposes may be made to afford a paying profit if good judgment is used. and this needs to commence with the selection of the sire.

Look the ground well over and choose the one best fitted in form and breeding to produce the kind of horse you want from such mares as you have at command. If you have not the right sort of mares already, embrace the first opportunity and have a "swap" with some fellow that does not know enough to keep a good mare when he has one, and there are lots of them in every State in the Union.

A sire of coach horses should not be less than 1614 hands high, nor weigh less than 1,300 lbs. While he should be somewhat rangy, he should never be loosely put together. Head not too small, should be clean and bony; eyes full and clear; ears, if a little long, should be small and sharp; neck, arched and fine at throat and so put on as to be carried naturally high; shoulders sloping -not thick and heavy; back short; loin strong and very little roached when in thin flesh. This will give beautiful long quarters and hips when in condition. Tail set well up but not high enough to look "peaked" when the animal is thin; legs should, as in every horse, be strong, the bone wide and flat and sinews prominent; the best of feet in shape and texture are indispensable in a a coacher, for they have to withstand concussion as well as support heavy weight.

Where shall we look for this style of a horse? Most certainly choose an individual who has proved himself a uniform breeder. or else select from a breed noted for its back through a long lineage, and which is noted for its prepotency.

There are a few of our American trotters that have given good satisfaction as breed- every year, and he thought the raising of ing this class of horses, but it is to be regretted that they are comparatively few. price paid was nearly always high. Farmers The complaint is often made by farmers who have only one or two broad mares that they the British army. It was a matter of the cannot get two colts alike from the same mare and stallion. The reason for this is found in that although both may have a good pedigree and be fine individuals, there being no uniformity in their ancestors, there are no fixed characteristics to be transmitted and any one of their many ancestors' peculiarities in form and color are liable to

The average thoroughbred is too small for producing coachers from a large majority of regard to carriage horses it was a disgrace our native mares, else they would be very for us not to raise a good class of these andesirable. The time will no doubt come when the size of our mares will allow of it. every day, and good prices could always be but it will require several generations of crossing with larger stock first.

The Cleveland Bay has had a great repntation all over Europe for many years, as being the best type and strongest blooded coach horse known, and so has been in great request among Russians, Germans, the French and in fact, all Europeans, and has even gone to Australia and India and been used with great success.

For fourteen years they have been much talked about in the United States and have been imported in considerable numbers; and the fact that those numbers are increased each year would naturally indicate that somebody has tried them with success, and upon careful inquiry it is found to be the case, and those who have tried them long-

est are loudest in their praise. Dealers who buy largely for high class trade-in eastern cities, flad that half-blood Cleveland Bays sell quick at high figures and that they give excellent satisfaction among those who use them. One New York State buyer who does a large business with New York City gentlemen confines himself almost wholly to Cleveland Bays. He has sought out several imported stallions and makes a practice of going frequently to the localities where they make their stands and buying all he can find that are near a marketable age. He takes them east and after fitting them for a while finds ready sale for them at fancy prices, ranging all the way from \$800 to nearly \$2,000 per pair. Several late sales are reported at from \$1,200 to \$1,700 a pair, and single coupe ho:ses at \$400 to \$700 each. Half-blood Clevelands have twice won the first prize for coachers at the great New York City Horse Show. and one of them-a gelding-after winning the \$1,500 prize was sold to go to England

for \$1,800. This horse was raised in Ohio, not far from Cleveland. Cleveland Bays were originated and have

been bred for coaching purposes, and their history traces back more than one hundred years. Their size, form and color are eminently suited for producing the finest class of coach horses for America, and those who have tested them in this country say that for crossing on our small native mares and on such as have been somewhat improved by trotting sires, nothing has yet been found that can approach them for uniform breeding. Bays with black legs and full tail and mane are always attractive, fashionable and saleable, and like the Devon and Holstein, the Cleveland Bay will transmit their form and color with almost absolute certainty. Off colored colts are the exceptions, and rare at that. "OCCASIONAL."

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer Would like to know if it is the experience of all horse raisers that a colt, perfectly formed, but unable to stand (say for the first twelve hours after birth), must die. Is there any course of treatment or nursing that has ever succeeded in giving them strength? Will horse breeders please reply through the H. C. P. NORTH MANITOU ISLAND, Jan. 12, '89.

columns of this paper. The Horse Breeding Industry. Prof. Grenside, V. S. of the Ontario Agricultural College, gave an address before a farmers' institute at East York, on the above topic. The lecturer first referred to the course to be pursued in reference to the bringing up of horses that are intended for market purposes. He thought for such a young country they had made satisfactory progress in the production of draught horses. One defect however, existed to a certain extent in the course pursued in the production of these horses. There had been a sort of "boom" in heavy horses during the last ten or twelve years, and we find the call for beam at from 1.575 to nearly 1,700 pounds; purchases less than formerly. In other words, those horses declined in value. More attention should be given to selection in breeding these animals, as it is necessary to raise the standard as high as possible. One great harm which had resulted from the boom in draught horses was the fact that it had led people into the error of making improper selections, that is, mating unsuitable mares-animals too light, etc., -with heavy stallions. The country was very much favored in having men to risk their time and | Cleveland Bays are more than pleasing us. money in getting out high-class stallions In the speaker's opinion heavy draught horses would continue to pay, but they would have to keep improving the standard as the demand wanes. The speaker ther entered into a discussion on the Ciyde, Percheron, and Suffolk, and also pointed out that horses without long hair on their legs were less susceptible to skin irritation of the legs than horses with a heavy covering. In speaking of light horses the speaker showed the difficulty was they were of a very low standard, and what was wanted was an attempt to improve these horses. In short, a better class was wanted. The chief defect that existed was the deficiency in quality. How was this difficulty to be overcome? By getting a larger infusion of thoroughbred blood into the country. There was no money in breeding from or for speed It was a mere speculation. What the farmer should breed was general utility horses, and in order to get these animals it was necessary to use good thoroughbred stallions. It was highly desirable to breed good-sized horses, as the large animal was road horse of any kind, and particularly in always more likely to bring a good price and pened to be unmarketable, than the smaller animal. The different breeds of mares that were available in this country could be crossed with thoroughbred stallions, which | ter to such an extent as to affect their vitali- cost of handling the corn from the time it is could be obtained from \$500 to \$1,000, and uniformity in the qualities desired, tracing thus a good standard would be brought into existence. There was also a demand for saddle horses. In fact, the development for this class of animal was becoming greater

Horse Gossip.

obtained for them.

imals, as the demand was becoming greater

them should be seriously considered, as the

should not forget the demand for horses in

country supplying 2,000 horses a year, but

so were only obtained as a rule. This was

remedied by crossing mares with thorough-

bred stallions, as pointed out. He had no

hesitation in saying that a half bred horse

was the best for general purposes, as he

possessed activity, intelligence, and kind-

ness, and did his work satisfactorily. In

THE trotting mare Josie S., 2:221/2, by Land mark 3505, has been sold to go to Germany.

THOMAS KELLY, of Shelby, this State, has purchased from A. B. Donelson, of Pontiac, the chestnut stallion Goldwin 8979, two years old, by Agile 2251, dam Belle Gray, by Gold-

It is reported that S. A. Browne & Co., of Kalamazoo, have been offered \$30,000 for the stallion Ambassador 1496, by a syndicate of Southern breeders. The story is rather thin | carry the trouble into another season. The -more so we suspect than the Bell Boy sale.

Vicksburg, the five-year-old trotting stallion Mark Anthony, sired by Frank Noble, a son of Louis Napoleon, dam by Mambrino Logan. Mr. Warner thinks this fellow will be heard from if handled right.

NINA D., a mare bred the same as Nuttingham, owned by Mr. Willetts, of Pontiac, this State, is to be bred to Sable Wilkes, 2:18. Her stre is Nutwood, 2:1834: dam Adelaide, 2:1934, the dark spores germinate and give rise to to the plate. Both invide and outside linby Phil Sheridan. There will be plenty of speed in the produce of such breeding.

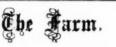
MR. ROBERT BONNER has sold to W. B. Aller the mare Miss Majolica, for \$15,000. She was four years old in May, sired by Startle, the stallion which died a few weeks ago, dam. old her full sister, Majolica, trotted a mile in 2:2234, after a very short preparation. Miss structures, in which are produced innumera-Majolica will be trained and given a record the coming season, and then be used as a brood mare.

THERE is nothing better for the legs of

horse stiffened by hard driving, or lack of exercise, hand friction affords a great relief. It starts the circulation, renders the muscle supple and elastic, and is a great preventative against many diseases to which horses are liable. The lack of this friction has caused many a horse to become stiffened and useless which would have done good service for years if properly cared for. A lazy groem is a very expensive one, no matter how lov the wages he is paid.

THE Black Hills country is making a name for itself as an excellent horse-growing country. It already boasts many fine horse of the best breeds known to the world. All of these seem to adapt themselves readily to the climate, while the young grow up vigor ous and strong, with all the best characteristics of their kind strongly marked. Such a thing as disease among horses here is almost unknown. Numerous ranches ther are in the valleys surrounding the Hills devoted especially to the propagation of the best breeds, and ten years from the present time wil find the Black Hills as famous for its horses as the blue-grass regions .- Rapid City (D. T.) Journal.

GEORGE E. BROWN & Co., of Aurora, Ill., write under date of January 12th: "The inusually mild winter has had a very beneficial effect upon our horses, which is shown by their steady growth. Those of our own yet had no check in their growth since last spring. Those imported this year landed in fine condition, and the summer and fall not being as hot as usual, they were soon over the effects of the change, and the abundance of grass and other green food started their growth which has continued uninterrupted, and we are fully satisfied that all tha is needed in this country to grow as good horses as can be grown in England is good comfortable quarters, where an even temand soft food not heating to the blood. On weighing up a lot of our two-year-old Shires a few days since we found they tipped the and it is not flabby fat, but good hard muscle and flesh covering great strong frames losely coupled and tied together with Linew. We find that the Shire is becoming more namular every year in the oldest draft centres. The great call is for more bone, and the Shires have it to perfection. Nearly every letter from our last years' patrons speak of this. We also find that our stallions imported as yearlings and grown here, are proving very successful as breeders, being fully acclimated. Our last two importations of In order to secure the very best and purest bred, we have arranged the last few years for having them bought off the mares for us at weaning time, and as a result those we now have ready for service are very uniform in size, color and build. Those coming three years old will range from 1.325 to 1,400 pounds in weight, and yet are elegant in form, and have a grand easy action. We are better prepared than ever before for the increased demand of this season. Our orders are continually coming in from new quarters-our last was from Aroostook County, Maine. We have sold twice the number of horses to eastern States this year that we have ever done before.'



CONCERNING RUST.

BY PROF. J. HAYES PATTON, M. A., GUELPH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Rust (Puccinia graminis) is the product plants, feeding upon the juice of the latty. In this comprehensive group we find eases, that affect the higher forms of plant in his ideas. instead of this number a paltry hundred or structures (mycelium) which permeate the tons. It rests on a stone foundation one greatly to be regretted. The defect could be long after this vegetative condition has planks, spiked together, are bedded for sills, formed seed-like bodies, consisting of one myriads of spores are produced, so that in a very short time, if conditions are favorable-damp, close, sultry weather-a whole field will be affected. The rapidity of growth in these lower forms of plant life is almost incredible, but the facts are too flagrant to doubt it. The rust plant does not stop here. A little later in the season, on the same thread-like structure (mycelium), another form of spore is produced; but these are usually more common on the lower part of the stalk, and are destined to former are frequently spoken of as "summer spores," the latter as "winter spores. MR. LESTER WARNER, of Bronard, this These last formed spores (teleuto) are two State, has sold to Douglass Brothers, of celled, pear-shaped and black. Affected plants are then said to be attacked with 'mildew" and suffer severely from the effects of this parasite, just at a time when the plant has reached a stage to mature its seed. These black spores proceed no further that season, and will not again give rise to mildew on wheat until another plant was declared null and void. The building has served as nurse for a while. In spring 1 is tied across the top with four poles spiked another form of simple spores (sporidia) formed at the ends of threads growing from each cell of the black spores. Thes (sporidia) as yet have not been discovered to germinate upon wheat; but when they

reach the leaves of the Barberry shrub they

germinate, enter the leaf and soon give rise

on the underside to masses of cup-like

ble round golden colored spores (æcidium),

which will produce a vegetative growth

common foe, and to the reader must appear a very complicated one indeed; there being no less than four kinds of spores produced-uredo, teleuto, sporidia and æcidium. These, for convenience, we might name summer, winter and spring spores; spring referring to the last two. Two grow on the wheat plant (uredo and teleuto), one in spring on stubble or fragments of straw (sporidia), and one on the leaves of the Barberry (æcidium).

THE BARBERRY AS A HOST.

The question naturally arises here, Is the Barberry shrub to be blamed for all the rust? In order to defend this shrub against such a charge, several views have been set forward, which are as follows:

1. Uredo spores may be carried over the winter upon plants that do not perish like wheat at the close of the season, e.g., couch grass, etc.

2. Sporidia may germinate on wheat without the intervention of another plant. 3. Sporidia may develop on other plants than the Barberry.

But as yet these are merely guesses at the truth. That such a common enemy has so long eluded the investigation of scientists may seem remarkable; but when it is rebreeding, as well as those imported, have as membered how many conditions are required to be observed in searching such a minute foe, the surprise is not so great However, it does seem that a sufficient case has been made out to prevent the further use of this shrub as a hedge plant in the neighborhood of wheat fields. The extreme minuteness of the æcidium spores enables them to be carried long distances in the air, so that it is not necessary that the source of trouble should be close at hand. perature can be kept up, and plenty of green We may reasonably hope that other sources than the Barberry will be found; but in the meantime farmers are acting in harmony with the teachings of science in continuing no longer the use of this plant for a hedge.

CONCLUSIONS. From extensive inquiries into the prence and cause of rust, the following con clusions have been reached

1. Seasons are the chief cause of rust; sudden changes of temperature and rain, accompanied with close still weather, are fa vorable to its increase.

2. Low-lying rich soils are most subject to attack. 3. An excessive use of manures, rich in

nitrogen, encourages the disease 4. Late sown grain is most subject to at

5. Thinly sown crops seem most liable to injury

6. Red wheats are less affected than white varieties. 7. Rust is more common in the vicinity

f Barberry hedges than at a distance. To lessen the attacks of this troublesom parasite, farmers should avoid, as far a possible, the conditions referred to above which seem favorable to its propagation. By so doing, they are following in the line

Plans for Silos.

of practical and theoretical teaching, and

may expect favorable results.

The Wisconsin dairyman, Mr. Hiram Smith, has recently built a silo upon a different plan from what has been followed heretofore, which is described by Mr. L. H. Adams, of the Wisconsin Experimental Sta tion, as follows:

Reaching Mr. Hiram Smith's farm about sive group, called the Fungi. Many of ing the corn crop, under the supervision of these are microscopic and live upon other Mr. Smith himself, who is constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to lighten the cut until it is landed in the silo. It is this plants producing rust, smut, mildew, ergot, close application to his work that makes blight, potato rot, and countless other dis- him an authority on farm topics, and original

life. In the case of the so-called rust, we Not having room in his three old siles for find that a spore, which serves the purpose the increased acreage of fodder corn, Mr. of a seed in higher plants, reaches the Smith was obliged to build larger, and in leaves or stalk of the plant attacked. If doing so he has ignored all precedents hereconditions are favorable it germinates and tofore established. The building is thirtysoon finds its way into the plant affected, two feet long, twenty-two feet wide and and gives rise to a mass of thread-like sixteen feet deep, its capacity being 160 host plant and feed upon its juices. Not foot thick, upon which two twelve-inch been attained, spores are produced in myr- the sills being allowed to lap over each other iads on the threads of which it is com- at the corners in order to securely tie the posed. So numerous do they become, that building at the bottom. For studding, 2x they burst the thin covering of the leaf or 12 hemlock planks were set every thirtystalk and show a rust colored rupture. If two inches. Mr. Smith says that he prefers the powdery-like substance thus exposed to use a heavy studding, and not place them be examined under a microscope, say 200 so thick. The expense is no greater, and it diameters, it will reveal that what appears makes a more rigid wall. Cull lumber, costto be dust is really a mass of regularly | ing \$9 per thousand, is first used on the outside of the studding; building paper is then cell, oval in shape and reddish in color. tacked on, and covered with shingles laid Now these spores (uredo), finding their way six inches to the weather. The inside of to wheat plants, soon germinate, and again studding is covered exactly the same as the outside-first, cull lumber, second, paper, and third, shingles, that cost 65 cents per thousand, thus enabling Mr. Smith to cover 500 feet of surface with shingles for \$1.90, which would cost \$4.50 if lumber were used. and it is Mr. Smith's opinion that shingles make a better lining than lumber nailed on horizontally. However that may be, time will soon show up the weak and strong points of the new idea, and one more step in advance will have been made. We can not all of us buy lumber and shingles at Mr. Smith's prices, so that in some localities, there might not be any pecuniary advantage in using shingles for inside and outside lining; but if better results are obtained when shingles are used, it would pay to put these

Mr. Smith's new silo has two doors seven feet wide; placed one over the other, and reaching to within two fest of the top of the pit, that enables a cart to pass in and out. A long step in advance was taken when the expensive and worse than useless partition ings of shingles are painted.

The cutting was done with a machine driven by four horses on a sweep power. It required one team and three wagons conveniently equipped with four racks to haul the corn from the field. A force of seven men were kept busy, distributed as follows: One at the power, two about the machine one in the silo, one drawing corn from the field, and two loading the empty wagon left in the field. Figuring Mr. Smith's hired only when they germinate on the wheat or help at what it cost him, and fifty cents a some other closely allied plant. They then day for each horse, the cost of putting a horses than plenty of hand-rubbing. To the give rise to the condition referred to as ton of corn into the sile was fifty cents. The

"rust." Such is the life history of this cutting in the field was done with a self-rake reaper.

> As there are sixty-five cows on the farm to milk, chores are commenced at 5 o'clock each day. The teamster then hitches on to the reaper, and in two hours will have cut them enough corn to keep them running for

> > Prolific Dorset Horns.

At a recent sale in England of Dorset horned sheep, ewe lambs brought \$975 to \$12 25 each; wether lambs, \$8 to \$10; wethers \$11 50 to \$12 50. As an instance of the prolificness of breeding Dorset Horn ewes, there was one pen of ewes, the property of Mr. Tucker, St. Andrews farm, Lulworth, produced lambs in December, 1887, fatiened their lambs, and were now sold with their second crop of lambs, October 25th, as couples at 64s per couple, and were two months gone again in lamb. On Oct. 25th, 1887, a pen of Dorset Horn ewes was sold, which lambed in November, the greater part had twins, and their second crop of lambs were sold fat in Dorchester market in August last. One ewe in particular lambed on the 26th October, 1887, twins, which was sold fat at 34s each; she afterwards produced a second crop of three lambs, which were sold in August, 1888, in Dorchester market at 22+6d, the ewe then being worth 50s to the butcher, making a total of £96s 6d in ten months.

Agricultural Items.

T. S. GOULD, of Connecticut, has been testing the weights of new and old corn, and reports the shrinkage just one-eighth.

WESTERN NEW YORK farmers are said to prefer a clover sod as a preparation for potatoes. Select seed in the fall when the potatoes are dug and keep it in a cool place: temperature of forty degrees is desirable. If seed sprouts before planting its vitality is

A VIRGINIA farmer always mows his oats for hay when the grain is first formed, and thus finds the crop is of the utmost importance to him. It does not matter that oats are an exhaustive crop, since everyth ng grown is fed on the farm and thus returned to the soil.

THE difference between a worn-out farm and one well kept up in fertility, is much ike the difference between a bank-book that nearly balances and another that has a large cash credit in its favor. The size of the bank-book does not indicate its value; neither do the number of acres in the farm.

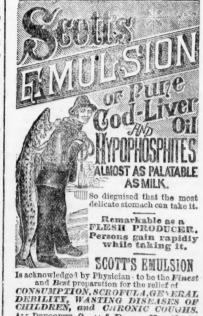
THE editor of the Mark Lane Express advises farmers to cut off potato blossoms as soon as they appear. The balls, or true seed of the potato, which result from the blossom, are not only unnecessary to the formation of the tuber below, but are a prejudicial strain on the plant. He says: "I have tried it again and again on a large scale-three rows left and three rows out-and the results have more than satisfied me."

A New York farmer feeds a quarter of a bushel of unmerchantable potatoes to his cows every day, giving each cow her mess in the manger. The potatoes produce no deleterious effects on the milk, which is accepted by a near-by cheese factory. Heavier feeding might perhaps, he thinks, give more unfavorable results. Some retail milk-dealers consider potatoes worth fifteen cents per bushel when fed tor milk. Another farmer feeds five or six quarts of cut apples, mixed with bran, daily, and finds they increase the milk flow. He began by feeding a smaller quantity.

An effort is to be made at the Exposition at Paris next year, to popularize corn as an article of food among the Europeans. A kitcher will be established, where all known prepara tions of corn will be cooked in American of corn and the modes of preparing it, every hour. The cost of this "missionary work" will be about \$30,000; but it is believed that if the value of corn as a food were better known by the poorer classes of foreigners, the demand would be greatly increased, the exports from America very greatly augment-

mercial fertilizers are good for corn or not. He advocates the use of them for most crops. Says the fodder is more stocky and ripens from ten days to two weeks earlier where fertilizers are used, which is the principal advantage for corn. The fertilized corn will keep ahead all summer till it begins to ripen and stops growing; then the corn not fertilized, not being so far advanced, will be green and keep growing, and by the time it is ripe it will be as tall, if not taller, but not so large otherwise and not have as many leaves. If corn is planted late he would advise using fertilizers; if early, he would not, unless the

land is very poor. INOCULATION as a preventive of disease does not seem to work in all cases. Dr. Billings, of the Nebraska Experiment Station who is one of the converts to the theory, obtained permission to inoculate four healthy herds of swine belonging to farmers in the vicinity, who supposed their swine would be secure from the disease in a dangerous form The aggregate number was about three bundred, and the virus proved so strong that nearly all the hogs died, but not until they had communicated the disease to many running like a prairie fire, there having been no precautions taken to quarantine the animais in case of a fatal development of the



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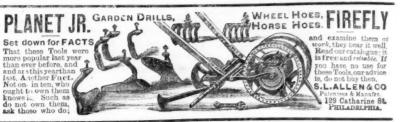
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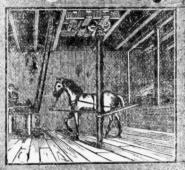
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4.6	4.6	Scribner's New Monthly		4 00	3	
6.6	6.6	Godey's Magazine		3 00	2	41
4.6	66	Chicago Inter-Ocean		2 00	1	7
**	**	Demorest's Magazine		8 00	2	60
66		American Poultry Yard			2	
6.6	6.6	American Poultry Journal			1	86
44	66	Breeders' Gazette		00	2	96
4.6	6.6	Wallace's Monthly			8	-
		Boston Globe		00	1	75
44	44	Musical Herald			1	
44	64	New York Witness		00	1	-
6.6	4.6	New York Graphic			2	
ce	**	New York World		00	1	
4.4	4.6	St. Nicholas			3	70
**	**	Our Little Ones and Nursery			9	15
44	6 6	The Cottage Hearth			2	10
44	6.	Toronto Mail			1	80
**	11	Toronto Globe			_	75
**	66	Scientific American				60
44	6.6	The Rural New Yorker		00	_	60
**	66	National Live Stock Journal, Weekly an		00	 •	ov
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THE The t Farmers consider

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THE CULTIVATION OF THE CRANBERRY.

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The first meeting of the New England Farmers' Club for 1889 was devoted to the consideration of the cranberry, its culture and commercial value. The Cape Cod region being extensively devoted to the growth of this fruit, it is a matter of interest to Massachusetts horticulturists. Mr. J. W. Stockwell, of Sutton, read one of the most exhaustive papers on the subject which has yet appeared, and from the report of our esteemed contemporary, the Massachusetts Ploughman, we take the fol-

The cranberry is so named, says White, from the appearance of its bud. Just before expanding into the perfect flower, the stem, calyx and petals resemble the neck, head and bill of the crane; hence the name "craneberry" or cranberry. I have never noticed this resemblance, but had supposed it took its name from being found on the borders of pands and in wet meadows, or marshes, where the cranes or herons "most do congregate." Be this as it may, its bud and blossom are beautiful and resemble in their general appearance the bud and blossom of the Partridge-berry, or of the green-house plant the Bouvardia, not quite so large as the latter and much larger than the former, but of similar form and of a delicate pink color.

The cranberry is a native of North America and is found from Virginia to Minnesota. It is a vine, sometimes in favorable locations running ten feet or more, sending out branches, and these branches other smaller ones; so that when broken near its root and only one I shall describe this morning, carefully drawn out, you have a long vine, though there are other methods that may in interwoven with others sufficient to cover a large plat of ground. These branches send down from the joints numerous little roots to help sustain the plant and of light material to be easily drawn by a to grow the rruit, but not in such numbers | man, marking or indicating more or fewer as would seem needful to support so much rows as you please: next a spud; to make life and perfect the berry. And this peculiarity is explained by the analysis of the pointed at the lower end, about ten inches fruit, which is found to contain less than from the rather blunt point, bore a hole in levels and at points distributed along the the product would had to have been peddled two-tenths of one per cent of inorganic matter as derived from the soil, all the rest be-

The color of the mature fruit varies with soil, mode of culture, location, and variety of berry, from the light red of our inland tween profit and loss.

the table, then it would seem that inland their lower ends below the sand.

decays sooner if injured. put on very strong land, will run to vines fall must be carefully guarded against. I do and produce little or no fruit. This I am not think it safe for the owner of an inland The Fifty Million Dollar Soldering Iron. convinced is a mistake, if the bog is proper- bog to be off duty after August 15th, though ly leveled and sufficiently sanded. Instead, it is very seldom that the frosts to injure a the richer and deeper the soil beneath the sanded bog come before the 25th of August. larger will be the crops and the more con- The past season the frost of Saptember 6th

berry bog in the middle or the western part | ply of water, and that the cranberry grower of the State is water-a good and sure sup- must be constantly on the watch to save the ply for every emergency; in the spring for crop. The green berries are very susceptisafety from frosts, in the summer for use ble to frost, growing more hardy as the against insect pests, in the fall for security | fruit matures. again against frosts, and in the winter for The unfailing remedy for insect enemies covering the vines. Therefore an unfailing is water, best applied when wind and curreservoir, or reservoir rights, or water rights, rent will unite to waft all insects safely over (if on a mill stream) are absolutely essential the dam. I have not found a decoction of to success, or to satisfactory results. Hav- tobacco sprinkled over the vines a remedy ing the water supply secured, next look for | for the fire-worm, but should it prove so, it sand of good quality, that is, rather coarse would be invaluable. than fine, and free as possible from loam or any other impurities, near at hand and easily accessible to the bogs you propose to plant.

These two conditions being assured, you done by leveling the inequalities only, and most invariably prove disappointing. this may be sufficient and best on some Cape | Mr. Smith thinks it cheaper on the whole and there would be further resistance. He bogs. But on a meadow with a subsoil of to take but a single crop from the strawberry | did not see why some larger firm was not rich muck or peat, six, eight, ten, or more bed. This necessitates setting out a new sued. The Erie Preserving Company, with feet in depth, and with the tenacity for life | bed each spring. The Manchester and | which he is connected, is turning out 3,500,which some of our meadow grasses have, I Crescent, with the Wilson to furnish pollen, 000 cans of preserves this year, and the think any bog will be more satisfactory in have proved most satisfactory. with a flat furrow steel plow, drawn by a Mariboro for first early and the Cuthbert for iron was used. strong, steady team, able to cut through any the main crop. Of black, Souhegan for hassocks or roots, without flinching or over- early and Gregg for late. He plants cur- new company has lately been formed out of work. The cutter of the plow should be rants six feet apart each way, and finds the Erie Preserving Company by way of didrawing, or circular and rotary, of the best Long Bunch, Holland and Prince Albert vision. The old company still exists, but steel and sharp as possible. These direc- best. Stone's Hardy and Ancient Briton the jelly-making interest, itself a large one, tions are for a grass meadow. Any other are the most satisfactory blackberries. has been made separate to see which is the must be treated as the circumstances de- Among grapes, Moore's Early, Worden, more profitable. The new company is to be mand, so it is leveled, or better, slightly in- Concord and Delaware are most reliable for | called the Buffalo Conserve Company, with clined from the centre of each section to- his locality. ward the ditches.

of the bog that you may work back to- crop. The Early Egyptian beet is best for the business to meet obligations when those

can be done in the summer, fall, or winter, (the sand being dumped in heaps, and spread in the spring if frozen), or in the early spring, but this season should be, if not later than the first of June.

The vines should be fresh and thriftynot allowed to wilt or shrivel, but kept moist, or in water, till placed in the hill. They should be prepared by hand-sorting, to be sure they are clean from any and every other root or grass, and when cleaned, into lengths of about nine inches, (if the The latter should be set about the middle of sand is six inches deep,) and bound in June. The Snowball cauliflower is most reliblocks or bundles of convenient size, able for heading. The cauliflower should be (somewhat as kiln dried kindling is tied set either quite early or toward the first of up), for the boy who shall accompany the July, as it will not head well during midplanter. After being thoroughly soaked in summer. water till they take on a bright, fresh look, they are ready for use.

quickly send out shoots and runners. On teen inches apart. The plants may be one, way to assure the best results.

during the first and second years of growth, may be cut the second year. The shoots while the third year should give a fair crop of first class berries.

The setting of the vines I shall propose to do by the method called hill-planting,-the some cases be better.

The tools (all home-made) for the plantthis take a round stick or piece of wood strong wood projecting on one side about and making its advance, to recover the par to drive it into the ground, making the hole types whose origin we are investing. for the planting; last, a dibble, or small wooden trowel, for setting the vines. These bogs, to the "Black-cap" of the Cape. The simple implements are sufficient for ordindark color has been thought to indicate ary work, the marker leading and making thorough ripeness, a mistake that has straight rows, followed by the spud driven but subject to a general movement, the prooften had an undue influence in into the ground at each intersection, and gress of which, although extremely slow, the market in favor of the poorer table carefully withdrawn that the hole will not has never been arrested. Plants have purberry, and discouraging to the planting of fill; again followed by a boy to carry and sued their migrations under the rule of this stalk. On most plants the flower stalk or inland bogs, because the difference of \$100 select and have ready the vines for the phenomenon, moving toward the south and to \$1 50 per barrel is often the difference be- trusty and careful man to set them in the gradually abandoning the north, beginning holes and press the sand firmly around with the extreme north, or the immediate Were this dark berry really the better fruit them, which completes the work. I say a it would be well; but when, instead, the trusty and careful man to follow and set out erous vegetable fossils at different points in lighter is the finer flavored, the richer, the the vines, because it is of great importance more juicy and of a brighter color when on | that the vines should be set true and with

cultivated berries should be preferred by The first danger is variation of temperagood housekeepers. The difference between | ture. The bog is a constant anxiety from the dark berry of the Cape, and the lighter | the day the water is drawn off (May 10th to colored, inland berry of the improved bog, 15th,) till the last berry is picked. The I will illustrate by the comparison familiar water being drawn off, if conditions are to us farmers between the two varieties of favorable, May 15th, the danger from the apple-the Roxbury Russet and Rhode Island | frosts is not safely passed until June 10th, Greening,-the one drier, with a thick skin, and the susceptible tender shorts containing can be handled more roughly and is the bet- the blossom buds must be carefully guarded part of our trees originally inhabited the in- only leaves but adventitious roots, the comter keeper; the other, with a thinner skin, or the loss of the crop will be inevitable thus confined now to southern countries, once et.—Gardeners' Chronicle. more juicy and tender, easily injured and early in the season, for these form in the It has been said the cranberry plant, if life in the spring. Then the frosts in the tinuous, and the finer the flavor of the fruit. | was so severe as to affect the Cape and Jer-The first requisite for a successful cran- sey even, and proves the need of a full sup-

The Farmers' Garden

Mr. J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, Wis., who are ready to begin to work by perfecting a cultivates a garden of forty acres extent, which 5,000 cans could be made in a day. system of drainage, cutting the large main from which he makes a net profit of several drains with sufficient incline to insure a thousand dollars annually, believes a halfquick flow when desired; into the main acre of ground on the farm devoted to gardrains the cross drains should be cut at den products will yield more net profit and short intervals, to carry off the water after more comfort than any other area of similar rains, and to give the full effect of the sun's size. He would have the garden long and rays upon the growing fruit to hasten its narrow, and would plant the rows the long the big companies would accede to such a maturity. Having the drains completed you way. The work should be done almost ex- decision without appealing it, unless they are ready for work upon the bog preparing clusively by horse power. He would not ad- could compromise with the patentee at reait for its coat of sand. This is frequently vise testing new varieties much, as these al-

For peas, the old Dan O'Rourke and the You are now ready for the sand to be laid American Wonder are best for family use. profitable this year as last. "We have to on, to the depth of five or six inches, -six The Short Top Strap Leaf and French the better. It is supposed this is on the Breakfast radishes prove very satisfac- said Secretary Fenton. "After a good year border of your meadow, and if so, a portable tory. He uses onion sets for early onions a large number of small concerns will spring tramway should be laid to the extreme part and Yellow Danvers is best for the main up. They will not put money enough into ward the source of supply. Circumstances | the first crop and the Blood turnly for main | who have furnished fruit cans, etc., begin to must govern you in the method of hauling crop and for winter use. The Early Purple press. They have nothing but goods to when a warm day is followed by a cold the sand to its place. On some meadows Strap Leaf turnip is most satisfactory. Of meet the demands with and they throw the incline is sufficient to require no draft to lettuces, the Boston Market is best for their only assets on the market for what carry it—only men or a horse to take back growing in the hot-bed and the Early Sim- they can get. This breaks down prices, of the cars. On other bogs power must be son for the open ground. Among potatoes, course, but to counterbalance this feature of used both ways. Generally the use of four the Early Ohio has proved most satisfactory our business, there is much encouragement ears will keep a good working force employ- for the early crop and the Beauty of Hebron found in the rapid growth of the foreign

should be followed by Early Minnesota, Crosby and Evergreen. Of tomatoes, he has been best pleased with Acme and Trophy. possible, reserved for setting the vines, Hackensack are early and of excellent qual- Czar of Russia." Popular Gardening. which work should always be done in the ity, and the Mountain Sweet watermelon is spring, and for the best results, certainly most satisfactory. Of squashes he recommends the Scallop Bush for summer, Boston Market for autumn and Hubbard for winter. The Ball Nose pepper and Golden Wax bush bean are best of their class, and the American Purple Top rutabaga is most satisfactory. The Early Wakefield is the best early cabbage. It should be followed by straightened out into ropes, and these cut Early Flat Dutch and Premium Flat Dutch.

Among the rhubarbs the Linnaeus is best in quality, and of asparagus he prefers Con-Now the planter takes a small handful, nover's Colossal. The Golden Dwarf celery -perhaps from a dozen to a score of the cut | proves most satisfactory. The White Plume vines, and grasping the top end firmly in is very attractive in appearance and is easy one hand places the square end of the dibble to grow, but is very inferior in quality. Mr. on the vines about two jaches from the other | Smith considers trenching unnecessary for end and carries them down into the hole, the asparagus bed. He prepares a rich plece being careful to leave the vines perfectly of ground by thorough plowing and harrow straight down in the ground, the tops being ing, and plows furrows across it four feet two inches above the level sand. These will apart, in which he sets the plants about fifour inland meadows, -and it is for these I two, but should not be more than three am giving these details, -the hills should years old. He prefers to leave the tops unnot be less than eighteen inches apart each cut until spring, as these retain the snow during the winter and the soil does not Thorough, careful culture, removing every freeze so deep. Every spring fork in a root of weed or grass, is ab-olutely essential liberal coat of manure. A little asparagus should always be cut clean, so long as the cutting is continued.

The Origin of Forest-Groupings.

It has been rather by slow steps, and by the flora of all the epochs has been transing of the vines are first a "marker," made formed. Instead of leaps we meet with ed separately. An orchard of Newtown worked out through a long duration before becoming definitive. It is enough, therefore, to examine attentively the vegetable impressions collected over many successive three inches, upon which to place the foot tial terms of the presumed filiation of the

One phenomenon has been remarked in intimate relation with this gradual and successive displacement of plants; it is the cooling of the globe, operating insensibly, environs of the pole. The discovery of numthe Arctic regions, in Spitzbergen, Greenland, Grinnell Land, etc., has been sufficient to give rise to terms of comparison fall, and appear with the first signs of had European predecessors.—Popular

> Recent telegraphic dispatches have stated that Lewis McMurray, and others, had obtained a verdict in the United States Circuit Court against George R. Emerson, proing iron without the permission of the owner of the patent. It was further stated that Counsel for the defendant said if the plaintiffs should proceed against all who have infringed the patent they could probably collect \$50,000,000. Suits are to be instituted against all manufacturers who have violated the rights of the plaintiffs.

> asked if this decision affected his company. He replied that he supposed that they, had at one time used this iron, which was probably that known as the Tillery patent, but that they had discarded it some time ago against 3,000 with the Tillery, and were now getting ready to use a machine made in Chicago, which was almost human in its operations, the unsoldered can going into it on a train, and coming out finished.

> He did not imagine, though, he said, that sonable rates. E merson was a small manufacturer, as the small verdict, \$93, showed, award of \$1.87 per thousand would amount

In this connection it may be stated that a a capital stock of \$125,000.

The canning business is said not to be so contend with a curious sort of competition,"

of apples in gallon cans to England and one peck more, and thus swindled Mr. Obmer demand, and the San Jose Packing Com-Of muskmelons, Early White Japan and pany has this year sent four carloads to the

> How FARMERS CAN GROW RASPBER-RIES .- Philadelphia, Turner and Cuthbert are the best for our climate, and will grow straw or other mulch that no grass or weeds apple contains about as much weight of can grow, and there will be no trouble with seeds as a large one. The growing of a crop suckers. Late in November with a load of or small apples exhausts the soil three times straw drive astride the row, bending the as much as growing an equal bulk of apples canes all one way with the wagon axle, three times as large. The same is true of throw over them enough straw to hold them down and cover them. This gives protective should grow larger fruit and fewer in tion from freezing and thawing and exhauseing winds and leaves the vitality in the canes where it is needed to produce a good crop of fruit. The Turner will not kill down if left uncovered, but the cane becomes so exhausted that it will not produce much fruit. The increased yield, when protected, will pay the expense ten times over. Uncover early in the spring, stamp the straw well in around the roots, cut out the scribes the appearance and habits of this old dead canes, shorten the new ones to pest of the apiary: about three feet and tie to stakes or wires. C. L. Smithat a Minnesota Farmers' In-

How to Choose FRUIT TREES .- In selecting fruit trees for a home supply one may choose the best varieties irrespective of most salable fruits are not by any means alis preferred before quality in market sorts. The same is true of small fruits, of which en for the tongue. the finest are either too soft for shipping or not sufficiently productive. But for selling, one kind only will be preferable. In pears, the fruit of a certain orchard of 2,000 Duchess has always sold at prices 50 per cent in the aid of at first partial introductions, that advance of the market, because the fruit could be graded evenly in quality and packmodifications aided by time, which were Pippin apples has its crop engaged in advance for ten years on a regular contract, and another of Northern Spy is under contract in the same way. Had these orchards been made up of 20 or more different kinds about .- New York Times.

A CURIOUS STRAWBERRY GROWTH .-The so-called strawberry is not a berry at all, and, except in a very loose sense, not even a fruit. In point of fact, the true fruits in the strawberry are the little dry pips commonly but erroneously called seeds, and which spring from and are more or less imbedded in the fleshy end of the flower axis, after having given origin to the several parts of the flower, ceases to grow, and disappears from sight; but in the strawberry if swells out into that delicious succulent mass which is so nice that the partaker heeds not for a moment the botanical pedant who tells him that it is not and could not be a berry. That it is really the dilated top of the flower and demonstrate what was the character of stalk is, however, shown on various grounds fossil vegetation when that of Europe more | which it is unnecessary to discuss. Suffice or less resembled the present vegetation of it to say it is the office of a stalk to produce countries near the tropics. Hence it has leaves, leaf-buds, shoots or all of them, as been possible to establish with fair probabil- the case may be; and in an illustration we ity not only the general march but also the have seen three or four such buds springing filiation of a number of plants; and it has from the sides of a strawberry, and one of been ascertained that the direct ancestors of them so perfectly organized as to have not terior of the polar circle, while many others, mencement of a runner, and terminal flow-

Horticultural Items.

or 1,875,000 baskets, were shipped.

Some of the red currants have the quality of hanging long without less of quality, but prietor of a fruit canning establishment at rather improvement. Ruby Castle has this Somerville, Mass., for using a patent solder- property. This makes it valuable for a late

> secures his markets in advance, carefully, and gets highly satisfactory returns from his fruit.

MR. N. OHMSR. of Ohio, says the man who Mr. C. M. Fenton, Secretary of the Erie plants too many white or green grapes is Preserving Company, of Buffalo, has been going to get left. The demand for red and black grapes is far in excess of that for

Why continue to argue that it is cheaper to buy our fruit than raise it, when in our hearts we know that such a statement bared for a German-silver steel solderer, with to the truth means that we shall practically go without it?

> THE greatest drawback to quince culture is the borer. It can be kept in check by washing the body of the tree with a suds made of whale-oil soap and carbolic acid. No tree is more benefited by liberal manuring and good culture than the quince.

> Popular Gardening says an orchardist known to the editor, successfully diverts the attacks of mice from peach trees by strewing the ground here and there in the orchard with superfluous branches cut from the trees. The mice will never trouble old trunk bark if they can get that which is young and ten der. In ten years this remedy has not failed him.

E. F. SMITH, connected with the botanica after years if it be smoothly turned over Of red raspberries he recommends the at this rate to \$6,545 per year solong as this division of the Department of Agriculture, has made the subject of peach yellows a study, and thinks there is a disease resulting from starvation, which resembles in some symptoms the true yellows and may be cured by proper feeding. But for the true yellows no applications of fertilizers, kainit, potash, etc., have been found of use. No remedy is suggested for the true yellows, and its cause is still unknown.

> A CORRESPONDENT of the N. Y. Times says he wrapped the trunks of his young orchard trees with newspapers to prevent them from being gnawed by mice, rabbits or sheep. tying the papers at top, bottom and middle, and found the simple precaution insured absolute safety. The bark under the paper was round, smooth and bright. The white paper does not absorb the heat as does the tarred paper, and hence the bark is not killed

A SMART fruit-buyer got ahead of N. Ohmer, the well-known fruit-grower of Ohio, on a pear deal the past season. The buyer contracted with Mr. Ohmer for his pears at \$2 per barrel, a little more than other dealers ed at the bank, by the quick exchange of the two by horse power. This part of the work proved earliest, but is poor in quality. It to can fruit. We have just sent 1,000 cases bushels, but this man had them made to hold

Scotland. The California fruits are in great out of 54 bushels. Mr. Ohmer's immense crops are usually sold through two dealers, who distribute the stands among their cor respondents.

> W. R. LAZENBY, of the Ohio Experiment Stat'on, says: "The mineral part or ash of trees is wholly derived from the soil and the growing of them exhausts the soil to the exnumber. Rich soil and severe pruning and thinning are the means to this end."

Apiarian.

The Bee Moth.

John Martin, in the Prairie Farmer, de-

The moths of this insect (Galleria cereana) are about three-fourths of an inch long, with wings that expand about one and onetourth inches. The color is a dusky-gray, the fore-wings sprinkled with purple-brown. They harmonize so well in color with the old boards that they are very readily passed unappearance or yield, for the popular and observed. Females are generally larger than males. The tongue is quite short, but the ways of the best quality, and productiveness palpi, two of the mouth parts, are prolonged into a kind of snout, which is often mistak-

The female, by means of her telescopic ovipostor, easily places her small, white globular eggs underneath or about the entrance to the hive. Soon the eggs hatch, producing dirty-looking larvæ, ash-gray above and yellow-white beneath, and having brown heads. As soon as they hatch, the worms commence to spin silken tubes for their protection, enlarging the tubes as they increase in size. The worms feed on wax, cutting their way right through the comb, and destroying the young bees in their course. Their presence in the comb may be detected by the silk tubes straggling and branching over its surface, or better still, by the bottom board being covered with particles of the comb or bee bread mingled with the black powdery excrement of the worm The larvæ attain their full growth in about three or four weeks, having reached a length of about one inch, and ready to spin their tough white silken cocoons. The black excrement of the worm is mixed with the silk in the weaving. The cocoons are hidden in some corner or crevice, or under some ledge in the hive, and in due time the moth

Generally speaking, there are two broods of moths in the year, the first in May and ship, and August; though Prof. Cook, of Michiga University, says: "I have seen these moths in every month from May to September, and as I have proved by actual observation than six weeks. I think under favorable conditions there may be even three broods in a year." It is probable that the winter may be

passed in any one of the various stages of the insect. Both larvæ and puræ have been exposed to freezing temperature without harm to them. Prof. Cook quotes his friend Judge Andrews, as saying that no bees, black or Italian, will be troubled with these nsects, so long as the combs are covered with bees. When the silken tubes are found, pick them out and crush out the larvæ; kill FROM a point 12 miles distant from Cleve- all the moths found sitting about the outside land, O., the past season, 7,500 tons of grapes, of the hives. In day time they can be taken quite easily, and, as each female is capable of laving about three hundred eggs, the crushing of two or three moths a day is quite an item in getting rid of the pest.

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The bee has quite a long list of iuseet and other enemies, but none are compared to the bee moth, either in antiquity or mis-MR. J. N. STEARNS, of Kalamazoo, whose chief. It was known to Europeans more orchards are in the vicinity of South Haven, than two thousand two hundred years ago, but to American beekeepers less than one hundred years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Peculiar Many peculiar points make Hood's Sar-

saparilla superior to all other medicines. value of the vegetable kingvegetable kingand economy
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home,"-there is now of Hood's Sarsaparilla
Lowell, where
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purifiers.
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has
ever attained such popularity in so short a time,
and confidence among all classes
of people so steadfastly. of Hood's Sarsaparilla Lowell, where of people so steadfastly.

Do not be induced to buy other preparations, but be sure to get the Peculiar Medicine,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

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ference-Editors Michigan FARMER. SECTS SFRUIT TREES
Can be destroyed by spraying the trees with London purple disnoived in water NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sewing Machines! on good potato ground. Plant four feet each way, and cover the ground so deep with straw or other mulch that no grass or weeds about as much weight of

GREATLY IMPROVED



HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER.

With each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set Hemmers, me Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb-Screw, one extra Throat-Plate, one extra Check-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one Instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named. Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workman

June; the second, and most numerous, in EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS, These machines furnished to subscribers of the FARMER for

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that they may pass from egg to moth in less | Which includes also a year's subscription to the paper. There never was a high-arm

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A THURSDAY AND A STATE OF Q

Includes iption to the REDUCED One he "J Year's to Sub-Over 1,500 in Use in this State !

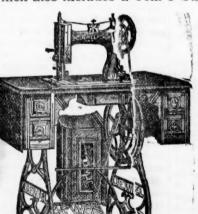
PRICE

The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$16 and throw in a Year's Sub-The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$16 and throw in a Year's Subscription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with

THE HIGH-ARM "JEWEL"

ONE OF THE BEST FINISHED AND HANDSOMEST MACHINES MADE.

PRICE. \$21.00. Which also includes a Year's Subscription to the "Farmer."



This is the latest improvement in Sewing Machines, and combines all the best qualities of high-priced machines, while it contains others, making it superior to any. Its simplicity is a marvel. It contains but little more than half the number of parts of any Lock-Stitch or Shuttle Machine. Its new upper feed is very effective in changing from thick to thin goods, the tension may be turned to any angle without raising the pressure foot. It has the new-est, perfect, Self-Setting Needle in use, which may be set in the dark. The im-proved loose wheel works automatically. so there is no necessity of turning screws, loosening springs or catches. This machine makes the nicest stitch of any ma-chine without exceptions. Both sides are so even and regular it is almost impossi-ble to tell the right from the wrong side of a seam.

The attachments, which are furnished with each machine free, are unsurpassed they will do. I'he instruction book contains a large engraving of each, with full directions for using. The furniture is black walnut, of the style represented above, and very finely finished. In fact, we claim the "Jewel" to be the best made, and to do better and

wider range of work than any machine in the market. These Machines Guaranteed for Five Years!

Purchaser pays freight, which runs from 05c. to 90c. on each machine, according to location of purchaser. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS. Samples of these machines can be seen at this office. Address orders to

IGIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT MICH free wools, eight months' growth, scoured,

55@57c scoured. In Territory wools

bring 58@60c; medium 50@53c, and fine 60

@63c. Pulled wools of the better grades are

n good demand. But few transactions in

Australian spot wool have occurred, the

principal business doing being in wools to

arrive. Cape wools are quiet, with light

WORD WITH THE BREEDERS'

GAZETTE.

The Breeders' Gazette, in its issue of Jan.

9th, copies a paragraph from the FARMER,

taking exception to a statement the Gazette

made regarding sheep husbandry, and hint-

ing that it showed a lack of information

when it touched that interest. It asserts

that we "grossly perverted" its statements

to gain an excuse for attacking it. Here is

"The general discouragement among

sheep-owners during the years immediately

succeeding the war, in the opinion o

many observers, deserves to be credited with

ferior sheep let them go altogether. Others,

who had some good and some inferior an-

imals, got rid of the latter-with what re-

sult let the increase of more than 50 per

cent in average weight of fleece produced

"The Breeders' Gazette gravely an-

late of the close of the war and 1870 was a

great advantage, as it helped increase the

veight of fleece. Rats! Every season of

depression is marked by a loss of weight in

eece. The Gazette seems to be very badly

had several editorials upon that subject

within the past month which would read

Now, our readers can judge of the "per

version,"and we repeat, it is as well settled as

anything can be that periods of depression

are followed by a loss in weight of fleece as

well as in numbers of sheep. The Gazette

talks as if wool-growers were sheep-breeders.

Breeders may reduce their flocks in times

of depression by eliminating the poorer an-

purchase of good rams to keep up and in-

flock go. For the last three years this has

been at the bottom of the poor returns re-

ceived by breeders. The large flock-owners

of the South and South-west, as well as those

of Michigan, Ohio, New York, and other

wool-growing States, when the price of wool

declined, stopped the improvement of their

flocks, and to-day not one good ram is sold

to those parties where twenty were sold four

years ago. And we venture the assertion

country-yes, and the breeders too. It is

the wool-growers and not the breeders who

regulate the weight of fleece, as for every

breeder there are a hundred wool-growers.

Perhaps the Gozette can grasp the idea that

breeders may keep on improving the weight

of their fleeces all the time while the woo

clip of the country will show a de-

crease in average weight of fleece.

Then take the very dates it gives-1860 to

1870. From 1861 to 1865 the price of wool

was rapidly advancing. The army called

for more woolen goods than could be sup-

plied by the country. Every farmer raised

all the wool he could, and improved his

flock to the best of his ability. The result

was a heavy increase in weight. The war

ended. millions of suits of clothes were sold

by the government for a tenth of their cost.

the Australian wool-growers began to send

their wools into the country in increasing

rapidly. There was a period of great de-

pression lasting for about three years. Mean-

gradually wool began to advance in value.

Thus from 1860 to 1870 there were about five

years of great prosperity to wool-growers

and five of depression. The Gazette lumps

the whole together and gives the benefit of

the increase in average weight to the years

or wool dealers. And the Gazette itself, in

ters to the Gazette have formed one of its

lish breeder, and when a depression in trade

comes to the surface a large proportion of

oss is necessary and go into some other sort

active care and interest."

refutation of those of the Gazette?

to prove its statement that weight of fleece

was a concomitant of periods of depres-

extending from 1860 to 1880, and then the

well in a newspaper, but not in a stock

s that the depression in wool between

broughout the entire country attest.'

Here is what the FARMER said:

informed about sheep husbandry.

what the Gazette said:

stocks. Carpet wools are moving slowly.

RASTERN OFFICE: 21 Park Row, New York. P. B. BROMFIELD, Mgr.

Subscribers remitting money to this office would confer a favor by having their letters registered, or by procuring a money order, other wise we cannot be responsible for the money.



This Power is Entered at the Detroit Post affee as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved

JAN. 22—Holstein-Friesian cattle, at Holly, by W. M. Sexton, Geo. H. Foster, auctioneer. MARCH 28—J. C. Mills, Bancroft, Shiawassee County, Shorthorn Cattle Poland-China Hogs, Shropshire and Merino Sheep.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 45,581 bu., against 60,524 bu. the previous week, and 51,187 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 79,035 bu. against 55,249 bu, the previous week, and 3,653 bn, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 872,281 bu., against 915,519 bu. last week, and 1,236,649 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 12 was 37,498,541 bu. against 37,923,374 the previous week, and 43,248,132 for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 424, 833 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 5,-

The first two days of the past week were marked by a great depression and a decline in values. Since Tuesday, however, the situation has been more favorable for holders, with a tendency in values to work upwards. The reports from the Northwest are favorable for higher prices, but at the east and in foreign markets the feeling is weak and depressed. Yesterday there was a slight gain at Chicago, a sharp opward turn at Daluth, where an advance of 11/2 was reported, and a slight rise at New York. Receipts of American wheat at Liverpool are extremely light, but the difference/between this and former seasons seems to be made np by a heavy increase in arrivals from Russia, and a considerable in those from India. California wheat is being offered reely at Liverpool, and the result is a further decline in that grade.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from Jan. 1st to Jan. 18th inclusive:

		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No.
Jan.	1			
66	2	1 02	1 01%	92
9.6	3	1 01%	1 00%	91
8.6	4	1 02	1 00%	91
44	5	1 02	1 00	91
44	7	1 02	1 0014	91
44	8	1 0134	1 00%	91
66	9	1 011/4	1 00%	91
56	10	1 02	1 00	91
65	11	1 0154	9936	90
48	12	9954	9746	89
86	14	98	9634	88
66	15	1 00	9734	88
46	16	1 00	9714	88
88	17	1 01	9734	69
64	18	1 01	981/6	89

Trading in futures is largely confined to May options in this market. There is little doing, and dealers are merely doing a "scalping" business on the ups and downs of the market. Country customers are scarce, and members of the Board are anxiously waiting for something to turn up. Very little No. 1 white is being sold for future delivery. That grade is not plenty, and it would be risky to sell much of it.

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were as follows:

No 1 white for Ma-	blon :	mostord	law
Friday	****	99	1 0
Thursday		****	1 0
Wednesday		9814	1 0
Tuesday		****	1 0
Monday		****	1 0

\$1.05%.

Kansas and Missouri report a large in crease in wheat acreage this year as com pared with last.

The trade journals are kicking because in the June report, the Agricultural Bureau gave the acreage of spring and winter wheat at "about 36,000,000," and in none of the subsequent monthly bulletins was there conveyed any intimation that that estimate was incorrect or in need of amendment, yet in the report recently issued the on mixed. Options steady. Quotations were area is given at 37,336,138 acres. Now the as follows: No. 2 white, 341/@341/c; question is where were the additional 1,336,-138 acres between June and December? 1t is a hard question to answer. We suggest that the government statistician "Dodge"

In France the weather has been mild and damp, causing vegetation to develop rather too rapidly. The wheat plant so far has a strong and healthy appearance. In the country markets wheat has been generally steady, though quiet, farmers being very reserved in their offers.

The Mark Lane Express, of Monday,

says of the market: "London is now the focus of the depres sion in the British grain trade. Owing to the exceedingly heavy arrivals of Russian wheat, samples of British and foreign wheats were reduced to 1s. American prices are still too high for business, but the recent decline in New York looks as though the United States Instead of the United Kingdom was about to give way. Ordinary sorts of flour were 6d. cheaper, with less inquiry."

of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in the United States, Canada, and on passes decline in prices starting a more active deto Great Britain and the Continer's of De-

Visible supply.... On passage for United Kingdom.... On Passage for Continent of Europe, 19,328,000 3,664,000 61,298,447 Total bushels Dec. 29, 1888...... Total two weeks ago......
Total Dec. 31, 1887..... 61,365,583 57,797,130

The estimated receipts of foreign and home-grown wheat in the English markets during 'the oweek ending Jan. 5 were 472,800 bu. less than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Dec. 23 the receipts are estimated to have been 3,037,976 bu. more than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 1,603,644 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending Jan. 5, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 300,000 bu., of which 60,000 bu, were for the United Kingdom and 240,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 20,000 bushels, of which all went to the United Kingdom. The shipments from that country from April 1, beginning of the crop year, to Jan. 5, aggregate 29,640,000 bu., of which 17,120,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 12,520,000 bu. to the Continent. For the corresponding period in 1887 the shipments were 23,960,000 bu. The wheat on passage from India Dec. 27 was estimated at 2,168,000 bu. One year ago

the quantity was 1,168,000 bu. The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted dull with fair demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 7s. 91/d. per cental; No. 2 spring 83. 1d.; California No. 1, 7s. 8d.@7s. 9d.

" CORN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 34,120 bu., against 77,352 bu. the previous week, and 40,424 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 90.487 bu., against 82,417 bu. the previous week, and 3,653 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on Jan. 12 mounted to 11,842,242 bu., against 10,141,-000 bu. the previous week, and 6,737,490 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 1,701,242 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 46,113 bu. against 61,954 bu. last week, and 86,077 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows an increase of 5,104,752 bu. Corn is again higher, and all grades, especially yellows, quite firm. Some speculative trading is being done. The firmness in corn rather surprises dealers. No. 2 closed yesterday at 35%c per bu., No. 3 at 341/c, and No. 4 at 331/c. No. 2 yellow closed at 37c, and No. 3 at 35%c per bu. In futures No. 2 for January delivery sold at 35%c and February at 35%c. Foreign markets do not show any degree of firmness, but all domestic markets are higher than a week ago. At Chicago yesterday the market opened strong, weakened a

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet with prices lower than a week ago. No. 2 mixed western closed at 4s. 2d. per ruary, and March at 4s. 1d.

activity.

The receipts at this point for the week were 23,245 bu., against 30,094 bu. the previous week, and 24,524 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 4,677 against 12,297 the previous week, and 2,381 bu. for same week in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on Jan. 12 was 8,434,108 bu., against 8,621,454 bu. the previous week and 5,686,-040 at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply shows a decrease of 187,346 bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 13,912 bu., against bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. price quoted one week ago. Oats are firm owing to light arrivals and a very steady demand. All grades are higher than a week ago. No. 2 white advanced t 29%c per bu. yesterday, light mixed to 281/4c, and No. 2 mixed to 28c. Stocks held here are so light that if receipts do not increase there will be a further advance. It is getting to be understood in the trade that the last crop was not as large as generally believed, and this is strengthening holders. It is also probable that more oats are being fed to stock by farmers than formerly, because of the short crop of clover, as well as the belief, becoming more general every day, that they are safer to feed than corn if the animals are not being fattened. At Chicago the market was stronger, adrancing on late futures, with near deliver ies only steady. Prices are higher than a week ago. Closing quotations were as ollows: No. 2 mixed, 24 1/2c; January delivery, 24%c; May, 24%c. At New York yesterday the market was quiet, spot less active and 1/2 lower on white, but unchanged mixed western, 29@33c; white western, 34 @40c per bu. In futures, No. 2 mixed for

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BJITER.

32%c, and May at 32%c.

The course of the market is still downwards, helped by the warm weather of the | Igan No. 1 clothing X is also in good request. past week. All grades are from 2@4c and sells at 38c. Michigan delaines have sold lower than a week ago. Dairy is weak except when it is of a very fine character, and of that but little is coming forward. Of fair butter the receipts are beyond the requirements of the trade. Dairy is quoted at 18 @20c for good to choice and perhaps 21c have sold freely; three-eighth Kentucky could be got for fancy; ordinary grades range from 16@17c per lb., and are dull. Creamery Las weakened, and shows a de- and clothing grades. The best of Missouri cline of 2@4c per lb., being now quoted at and Illinois quarter and three-eighth bloods

ess depressed than early in the week, the eighth Misseuri. These wools shrink 53 mand, although there is yet much to be desired in this respect. Quotations were as follows: Choice ladle-packed, 15@17c per lb.: lb.; choice Western creamery, 22@24c; fair to good do, 17@20c; choice dairies, 20@23c; common to fair do, 15@18c; good packing stock, 10@12c; rolls, 13%@15c. The New York market is weak and depressed, the same influence operating against it as in the case of our own-large receipts and warm weather. The Daily Bulletin says: "With continued mild weather, a large

cumulation of nearly all grades of fresh butter, a very slow demand, and as stock cannot be expect to stand up this weather and holders therefore anxiously seeking outlets in all directions and offering stock without much regard to price, the market is still in a demoralized condition, with prices weak and uncertain all through the list. Pennsylvania creamery is not quotable above 26c, or Elgin at 26@27c for finest marks, while best Western other than Elgin s freely offered at 25c, and goods with only slight defects are obtainable at 21@23c, an really good lines offering at these figures State dairies are held in some instance above the market, but very little movement in fine goods and the tone weak and unset tled to sell. Under grades are freely offered at low and irregular prices. Imitation creamery and Western factory continue in liberal supply and with a slow demand prices are weak and irregular. Scarcely any demand for fresh rolls."

	demand for fresh rous."		
	Quotations in that market yeste	rda	y were
	as follows:		
	EASTERN STOCK.		
1	Creamery, Pa., tubs, fancy		2 26
l	C:eamery, prime	21	@23
ļ	Creamery, good	19	@20
ĺ	Creamery, fair	16	@18
ı	Creamery, Western	14	@20
l	State dairy, tubs, fancy	24	@25
ı	State dairy, tubs, good	20	@23
i	State dairy, tubs, fair	16	@18
l	State dairy, Welsh, prime	21	@33
ı	State dairy, Welsh, fair to good	16	@20
ļ	State dairies, entire, fancy	23	@234
į	State dairies, entire, good to choice	20	@2214
i	State dairies, entire, fair	16	@19
ı	State dairy, firkins, extras	22	@2214
I	State dairy, firkins, extra firsts	19	@21
	WESTERN STOCK.		
į	Western Creamery, fancy		@25
į	Creamery, Elgip, fancy		027
i	Western imitation creamery, choice.	20	@21
I	Western do, good to prime	16	@18
l	Western dairy, fine	19	@20
I	Western dairy, good	15	@17
l	Western dairy, ordinary	13	@14
۱	Western factory, June firkins, extra		
l	firsts	13	@14
1	Western factory lows ere extra		@10

Western dairy and factory thirds....

Western factory, Iowa, etc., extra... Western factory, fresh tubs, extra

Western factory, fresh tubs, first.... Western factory seconds

CHEESE. Domestic markets are all quiet but very teady, with no changes in figures to note luring the week. There is a fair export demand, and holders apparently have the best of the situation. Michigan full cream stock is quoted at 11@12c, and New York at 12@121/c per lb. At Chicago the market is quiet but steady, with a moderate lemand for fine goods. There is some buying for export. Quotations there are as follows: Firest full cream cheddars, 10%@11%c per lb; fine flats, 11@11%c; Young Americas, 12c: low grades, 5@10c: poor to choice skims, 3@10c. The New York market is steady, with more doing by exporters. No change has taken place during the week. The Daily Bulletin says

of the market: "Additional business comes to light about 500 boxes) that makes the purchases t the one buyer on foreign account who is handling fancy cheese foot up some 4,000 boxes in round figures. Aside from that we learn of only moderate trade doing and little, and then rallied, closing firm at an nothing of decided interest on the market advance from the previous day. No. 2 spot for the day. There is more or less figuring closed at 341/4@341/3c; January delivery at around among the under priced goods as sual, and occasionally a tr 34%c; March at 35%c, and May at 37c per buyers manifest ne special avidity to inves bu. The New York market was irregular, freely, and the intimation of higher rates showing some weakness, but with increased makes negotiations drag or brings them to an abrupt termination, current orders ap arently not affording much lee way with the cable up to 60s. and the statistical osition just as strong as ever, holders manifest no feeling of apprehension, and cental; January delivery at 4s. 1%d.; Feb- stocks generally are carried with quite as much open showing of confidence as ever.'

Quotations in that market yesterday were

	as follows:		
	State factory, fancy, to home trade	12	@12%
	State factory, perfection, white	-	@12
	State factory, perfection, colored,		@12
١	State factory, choice	113	@11%
	State factory, good	11	@11%
d	State factory, medium	10	@10%
	State factory ordinary	93	@ 94
ı	State factory, light skims, small	8%	@ 916
	State factory, light skims, large	84	@ 84
	State factory, medium	64	0 8
ı	State factory, full skims	8	@ 6
1	Ohio flats, best	11	@11%
	Ohio flats, ordinary		
۱	Penn. skims	2	@ 2%

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted strong for American cheese, with quotations at 60s. per cwt. for both white 21,370 bu. the previous week, and 23,794 and colored, an advance of 1s. over the

WCOL.

The eastern markets have ruled less active the present week, and prices are shaded on some grades; but in all desirable wools there is as much firmness as ever. It has been a quiet week with dealers, as the sales show a onsiderable decline as compared with the last eight weeks. This lull will probably be followed by increased activity after the first of next month, and; then we look for a slight advance in values.

At Boston the sales for the week wer 1,896,000; lbs; against 4,247,000 lbs. the previous week, and 3,589,300 for the coresponding week last year. Of the sales 435,000 lbs. were foreign wools. Ohio fleeces have moved in a quiet way during the week, the top price for a straight X being 34c; X and above is still 34@35c, the outside figure being secured for occasional lots only; XX and above has sold at 36c. These latter wools shrink from 51 to 52 per cent and sell on a scoured basis of 75c, and owing to their scarcity, are firmly held. Michigan X has received rather less attention the last week, but is still strongly held January closed at 32c; February at 321/4@ at 32c, with 311/4 offered; some small lots have been sold at %c off to close out, but prestige of these neglected stocks. I have for any fair sized lots 32c is still the selling price. The shrinkage, which varies from 54 to 55 per cent, leaves them to cost, scoured, 70c. No. 1 Ohio clothing is in good de mand and difficult to find at 38@40c. Mich during the week at 35c. Washed and unwashed medium combings are relatively the strongest wools in the market. No. 1 Ohio combing sells at 40@42c. Kentucky and Indiana one-quarter and three-eighth bloods have brought 33c and quarter bloods 31c. These figures apply both to the combing

Treasury Department had separated the first | fault, therefore, that the programme cannot per cent, which makes the scoured cost 66 four years from the last three it would have be published in full. We ask the attention @67c, or about the same as English crossbred. Inferior quarter blood Missouri brought 29c the last week. Texas wools are assertions made by the Gazette. The infancy creamery, Elgin made, 25@26c per quiet, spring wools being virtually out of crease would be found to be entirely confined to the years from 1880 to 1884, which the market. Fall wools have sold better were the golden era in the wool industry in scoured than in the grease. Oregon scoured has met with fair request among the hosiery this country. Let the Gasette do a little corresponding people, the price for choice fne ranging with the Merino sheep-breeders of the counfrom 62%@65c and for mediums 55c.

try, from Vermont to Texas, upon this sub-Choice eastern wools in the grease sell at 20c. California has sold freely. Northern learn something evidently not dreamed of shrinking from 60 to 62 per cent, are worth in its philosophy. from 60@62c; choice fall brings 21@22c or While on this subject let us quote some

recent editorials from the Gazette on the Wyoming and Utah fine medium scoured of Australia if they expect to compete with New York City. them, because Australian wool is selling for more per lb. than American wools. The fallacy of this reasoning will be seen when it is remembered that these Australian wools only comprise the choicest part of each fleece, the skirts, tags, neck wool, etc., being left out and marketed separately. In other words, the Australian flock-master, with his thousands of sheep, has a part of the work of the stapler done on his ranch, while the American, with small flocks and in close proximity to market, sells his fleeces sorted by the dealer. But when the money value of the entire fleece is considered, it is very apparent that the American woolgrower realizes about double per head what a large measure of marked increase in average weight of fleece during the decads 1860 to 1870. Most of those who had inhis Australian competitor does. The Gazette also hinted that American wool wools imported. Here is an extract from its issue of Nov. 28:

"In a recent issue the Gazette with view to helping the wool-growers of the United States out of the depression which has for some years surrounded their busi ness, directed attention to the fact that there were other considerations besides that of tariff affecting the importation of foreign fine wools. Principal among these was the greater care on the part of foreign competi-tors in breeding and packing their wools so as to render them more valuable, pound for pound, than similar grades of wool raised n this country."

To show the consistency of the Gazette we copy the following from the issue of

"The Gazette can cordially indorse every tribute to the merits of domestic vools. It, with the earliest, is on record as attesting 'that for the purposes for which it is used the great bulk of the clothing wool of the United States is the best grown in the world."

The Gazette seems to have a very short memory, or else it is writing on a subject imals, but the wool-grower either stops the about which it has very strong convictions and extremely limited information. crease the weight of fleece or lets his entire

In a recent issue it accuses the wool growers of neglecting their business to 'chase shadows," (meaning their endeav ors to have the tariff properly adjusted). Those "shadows" have materialized into five and six cents per lb. on their clips, and growers would be quite willing to chase others where there is a chance for equally good results.

It is singular that while the Gazette lauding the breeding of Australian sheep, that our statement will be backed by nine- and the quality of their wool, Australian tenths of the Merine wool-growers of the breeders are paying extreme prices for lose very American Merinos which are not as carefully bred as their own, according to the Gazette. What fools those Australians

Meeting of Shorthorn Breeders.

The seventh annual meeting of the Ma comb, Oakland, Lapeer and St. Clair Shorthorn Cattle Breeders' Association will be held in Clinton Hall, Pontiac, on Thursday, February 7th, 1889, beginning at 9:30 A. M. The following is the programme arranged for the occasion:

Address of the President. Report of the Secretary. Report of the Treasurer. Paper by G. S. Bristol, Almont, "Should the Average Farmer raise Thoroughbreds?"
Paper by P. Voorheis, Jr., Pontiac,
"Shall we breed Thoroughbreds Demanded

AFTERNOON SESSION.

amounts, and the price of wool declined Paper by Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the Agricultural College, "Ensilage." Paper by Hon. F. A. Baker, Detroit. Paper by Wm.Gcaham, of Rochester, "Shall we Regis-ter our Shorthorns?" Election of Officers. Sewhile the tariff of '67 had been passed, and ction of place for holding next meeting. Discussion after each paper.

C. F. MOORE, St. Clair, President. GRO. W. PHILLIPS, Romeo, Secretary.

Must Be a Fraud.

when the sheep-owners were suffering from "general discouragement." That shows A man giving his name as O'Connor profound reasoning, but it is at variance is reported to have taken a number of subscriptions for the FARMER in Lenawee with the opinion of breeders, wool-growers county, representing himself as an agent the same issue, contributes a splendid arguof the paper. He is evidently a fraud, as ment against its own unwarranted asserwe do not employ traveling agents. Don't tions. That very careful writer, whose letsubscribe with a party you do not know.

most valuable features, Mr. Wm. Warfield, THE thirty-fourth annual meeting of the referring to Shorthorn breeding in the Western New York Horticultural Society United States and England, in an article will be held in the Common Council Chamwritten for the London Live Stock Journal, ber in the City of Rochester, commencing on Wednesday, January 23d, 1889, at 11 "We are not as conservative as the Engo'clock A. M. As usual, a general invitation is extended to all who are interested in fruit our breeders just drop the business at what culture, horticulture or rural improvement whether members or not, to attend and parof business, horse or sheep-breeding, or ticipate in the proceedings. Kindred socisimple crop-growing. By this means many good cattle are sacrificed, some going to the block and others into incompetent men's hands, and the result is a real decay in the eties in this and other States are requested to send delegates to represent them at this meeting, and all such delegates will be haracter of the stock. All such losses call kindly received and invited to join in the for new blood from over seas again and again, to repair the breaches and restore the discussions.

WE take pleasure in calling the attention more than one period when the greater part of the stock in the country has been allowed to seriously depreciate on account of the low state of the market, discouraging of our readers to the advertisement in another column of W. W. Barnard & Co., 6 and North Clark St., Chicago, who at the beginning of this year succeeded the Chicago Could there be written a stronger endorsebranch of Hiram Sibley & Co's immense ment of our statements, or a more complete Seed and Implement business. The senior member of the firm is an old employe of The Gazette then gives some figures from the retiring firm, and has in connection with a special report of the Treasury Department other capitalists ample means to allow him to continue the business on the same scale. Send for their catalogue, which is mailed free sion. These figures are arranged in decades, upon application.

past seven years are lumped together. From 1870 to 1880 the wool business was A FARMER'S Institute will be held at Adrian on Wednesday, Thursday and Friimproving steadily, the latter year being the day, January 23, 24 and 25. The probeginning of the four years the most

1887 it was over 25 per cent. But if the Adrian the previous evening. It is not our shown a state of facts just opposite to the of secretaries to this matter, as we are frequently furnished such things too late to allow of publication.

Received.

THE fourth number of Marion Harland's new literary venture, The Home-Maker, quite fully sustains the good opinions won ject, and we venture the assertion it will by the first issue, and will be found very interesting and attractive to the housekeeper. Ellen's Merry Mourning" is an amusing Irish story, and "Billy Lynde's Great-Aunt" affords us opportunity to note how wool industry. Their tone is so much at ignorance sometimes defeats cupidity; the variance with the manner in which it treats several departments devoted to different those engaged in improving other breeds of home interests are well and instructively stock that it is little wonder those inter- filled; so that altogether the home-maker ested in Merino sheep are disgusted. In a will find in The Home-Maker a good deal September issue it says American wool- of aid in her happy task. Two dollars a growers must put up their fleeces like those year; Home-Maker Co., 24 West 23rd St.,

For a compendium of that useful information and concise statement of fact which when wanted at all, is wanted "right away quick," the Year Book of the Detroit Journal "takes the cake." It gives a list of Michigan postoffices, with counties, a vast deal of statistical information, tells all the officers of the federal and State governments, and of the city of Detroit, and includes a vast amount of practical information compiled with much care and patient just as taken from the sheep, and they are research. It makes a neat pamphlet of over 100 pages, in paper covers, sold for 25 cents per copy, thirty cents by mail, and well worth that sum for reference alone.

THE American Magazine seems to satisfactorily fill that vacancy known as a "long was not up to the standard of the fine felt want"-a magazine not so high-priced as The Century and Harper's, not too heavy in the character of its contents, nor vet too frivolous, but furnishing an interesting, varied and pleasing class of literature, acceptable to all readers. The December issue is unusually excellent. The article on American Watchmaking is an interesting review of the history of that business in the United States; and "Christmas at Tin Cup" is equal in interest and merit to some of Bret Harte's stories. While we have not space to enumerate all its contents, we cannot pass Dr. Hutchinson's timely and suggestive communications on health and sanitary subjects without words of especial commendation. None can read, and heed, without being helped. American Publishing Co., New York City.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Azaila has five cases of small-pox and over 100 persons have been expose

A Marshall firm has paid out \$76,000 for poultry within the last five months. Manistee's mills made 575,815,000 shingle in 1888, and cut 50,085,000 lath.

The Howell Republican says it is a sad sight to see a sleigh manufacturer and an ice-dealer meet and swap sympathy.

The law class at the Michigan University this year numbers 394, the largest on record The law department is self-sustaining. An elderly lady of County Line, Oakland

County, has pieced 98 quilts within the past year. She is struggling to get her record up

\$60,000, and 200 men will be given steady work for a year.

Christian Weidman, arrested for wife-beat ing at Ann Arbor, and placed in the jail here, committed suicide in his cell on the night of the 16th.

South Lyon can get a 60 barrel flour mill the citizens will give a bonus of \$1,000. But good many towes think this bonus business s about played out.

W. A. Phelps, of Whitehall, claims to be the king of the hemlock bark business in Michigan. Since May 1st. 1888, he has shipped 7,000 cords, and has 3,500 cords ready for de

Sheriff Bishop, of Grand Rapids, went t Helena, M. T., this week, to arrest a man supposed to be L. D. Follett, the defaulting Kent County Judge of Probate. But it was another man, after all. Louis C. Prinz, of Grand Rapids, prominer

K. of L. man, becoming despondent over family bereavements and business troubles, arge quantity of morphine on the 7th and died in consequence.

The executive committee of the State Agricultural Society selected the week of Sept 16th as the date for the annual fair. The Grand Rapids Association's fair and the Flint Fair follow the next week. The balance in the treasurer's hands is \$840.

Jackson County issued 371 licenses to marry

in 1888. The question, Is marriage a failur cannot be agitating the minds of the residen of that county to any considerable extent, or else they are brave enough to settle the question definitely for themselves. Allen Campbell, proprietor and cashier of the bank at Evart, is supposed to have fled to Canada, with the money deposited in the bank - \$2,300 of village funds and \$1,400

elonging to the township of Evart. ether, his spoils amount to about \$10,000. The Lenawee County Agricultural Society has decided to hold a farmers' institute in

connection with its annual meeting. The institute will be held at Adrian, Jan. 23, 24 and 25. The Tri-County Farmers' Club will assist, and an excellent programme has been Hon. James McMillan has purchased th

Tepper entomological collection, recently offered for sale at New York, and presented it to the Agricultural College. It cost the donor \$1,500, and is said to be worth \$5,000, as it contains many types and rare and curi ous insects. Mrs. George Martin, wife of the engineer of the Hopkins flouring millscat Cassopolis, overturned a kerosene lamp while preparing supper on the 16th, and her clothing caught om the burning oil. She ran into the stree

but before the neighbors could put out the A new swindle has come to the front which has already been played several times with success in this State. At East Saginaw a man hired a horse and carriage at a livery stable, drove over to Saginaw City, went to Burrows' private bank and borrowed \$200, giving a chattel mortgage on the rig as se-curity, returned the turnout and vanished.

C. H. Dixon, deputy county treasurer of Saginaw County, who embezzled \$4,632 of county funds, will not be prosecuted. His father will pay \$100 per month until half the sum is refunded, and the treasurer, Arthur Ross, will stand the loss of the other half. Prudence on the treasurer's part, it is alleged, hould have caused suspicion of young Dixon's peculations some time ago.

Six hundred and thirty pounds of opium, in 1,300 packages, were found burled in the sand at Sand Beach recently. It is alleged it was smuggled from Canada on the schoone ma, whose captain led the customs official Emma, whose capuals for the customs officials quite a race a few weeks ago. As the opium is worth \$15 per pound, and the captors get 50 per cent of whatever is realized from its sale, those interested expect a snug little sum to fall to their share.

In 1887, \$3,312,000 were paid in premiums om was about to give experienced. The increase gramme for the Institute reached us this for fire insurance in this State, while only flour were 6d. cheaper, with less inquiry."

26@28c, and the latter price being difficult sell at the quotations of Kentucky and prosperous ever experienced. The increase gramme for the Institute reached us this for fire insurance in this State, while only \$1,893,000 were returned in payment for in weight was 36 per cent. From 1880 to (Saturday) morning, having been mailed at losses. The State Business Men's Associa-

tion's executive committee, in session as Lansing on the 16th, is talking up a scheme for business men to insure each other at cost, and the economical manner in which business will be conducted they think will give then their insurance at very low rates.

Business men at Red Jacket agreed to close their stores at 8 o'clock every evening, there being but one exception, that of Yal-owstein & Sons, who refused. The clerks from the other stores to the number of 100. each with a cheap cigar in his mouth, visited the store that was open after 8 p. m. and be-gan looking at the goods, &c. They smoked all the other customers out of the store, and it is needless to say were not particularly profitable customers themselves

J. C. Sharp tells the Jackson Citizen that he fed two two-year-old grade Shorthorns of his own raising from Oct. 2nd to December, and then sold them in the local market for \$170.83. They were pastured with the othe luring the summer, and after being during the summer, and after being put up had only hay, soft corn and two bags of ground meal. "Scrub" stock, on same feed, would have brought perhaps \$100. Mr bred steers on the same feed will yield a greater quantity and of superior quality. In the additional quantity and superior quality which insures a higher price, must be fou the profit.

Genera .

The majority of the Ford committee on contract labor advocated a \$5 tax to be imposed upon immigrants.

Havti will pay \$120,000 indemnity for the seizure of the steamer Haytien Republic, \$50,000 having already been paid. The visible supply of wheat was decrease

v 20,000 bushels on the 15th, by the burning the railroad elevator at Kent, Minn. Lieutenant Miles, of the United States steam Yantic, just returned from Port-auice, Hayti, died of yellow fever contracted

The mild weather has been unusually favorable for cattle on western ranches. About 100,000 head have been sold out of Montana

Texas and Wyoming. An earthquake in Costa Rica, December 30, destroyed the national capitol and the mag-nificent cathedral at San Jose, and also much other property in that and adjoining cities. The Poss volcano has become active.

The daughters of the late Francis Drexel, of Philadelphia, are the wealthiest heiresse in the country. One of them was married this week, and the value of her wedding gifts amounted to a quarter of a million dollars

The N. Y. World will send an exploring expedition to Central Africa in search tanley. The expedition will be led by T. A. tevens, who made a tour round the world on his bicycle, and will start from Zanzibar

James G. Blaine, Jr., has asked and obtained an apprentice's position in the Maine Central car shops at Waterville, Me. He goes in on apprentice's pay, too. But nobody knows how long this resolve to learn a trade will hold good.

A letter written by Henry M. Stanley the 17th of last August has just been received at Brussels, the only one of many epistles which has reached the African coast. At that time Stanley was well, and had lost but three men The biggest job of printing ever complete

in Canada is the preparation of the list of voters in the dominion, which has just been finished at the government printing house at Ottawa. It required 75 tons of type and the steady work of 55 compositors for 10 months. Mrs. Jay Gould was buried on the 16th Every effort was made to have the funera conducted as quietly and unostentatiously as possible, and the attendance at the service

at the house was small and composed of the elatives and intimate friends of the deceased. The efforts of the wool-growers will probbly result in the amendment of the tariff bill in the Senate, so as to provide for a clearer and more definite distinction between the grades of wool, and for the payment of the

grades of wool, and for the payment of the luties designed to be collected on each grade. The Millers' Association has issued a private circular relative to the amount of whea on hand in Missouri, Michigan, Illinois, In-diana, Ohio and Kansas. The report estimates the amount of wheat held at 1.900.000 bushels more than one year ago, and of flour.

60,000 barrels more. Lewis Purdy, of Yorktown, N. Y., has held his position as postmaster through all the political vicissitudes since his appointment by President William Henry Harrison in 1841. He is the oldest

tion to pension him is being circulated. Mrs. Jay Gould's fortune was originally \$80,000, which she loaned her husband soon after their marriage. This formed the nucleus of the Gould wealth. After her husband became wealthy the original amount and interest was returned to Mrs. Gould's wnership, and invested in her name. At her death, her private fortune was not less

Baron Clement Bedlitz, officer in the German army, is going to marry a New York heiress, with an income of \$18,000 a year. German law would give him absolute control of his wife's property, but the Baron signs an anti-nuptial contract renouncing all rights to her fortune, and the agreement is made binding by a judge of the supreme court. It really seems as if the Baron was after the girl, not her cash.

Foreign.

han \$2,000,000.

Mme Di Murska, the once famous opera singer, died at Munich on the 17th, in abject poverty. Her heart-broken daughter com-mitted suicide by taking poison at the bed-

station at Tugu, Zanzibar, and murdered al the missionaries but one, who succeeded in scaping. The French missionary stations are in imminent danger. It is asserted that a London firm of wine dealers has offered the Carthusian monks

Arabs destroyed the German missionary

desires has observed the Cartassan managers three million pounds for the secret of manufacture and monopoly of sale of their famous Chartreuse liquor. The pile of money looks big to the poor brethren, but the papal legate enjoins them from accepting the offer The official organ of the German govern-ment has published, by command of Emperor William, the indictment found against Prof. Geffeken, for publishing extracts from the private diary of the late Emperor Frederick, the object being to show the people the facts in the case and permit them to decide for themselves as to the administration of

justice in Germany. L'ttle Haytı is in a terrible state of lawlessness. Legitime has thrown into prison all the prominent citizens of Port-au-Prince suspected of opposing him, hoping to prevent a revolt at his headquarters. He secures vent a revolt at his headquarters. Who are recruits by impressing laborers, who are frequently taken to the barracks in ohains. Life and property are unsafe. Voudooism and its horrible rites are revived, and reports say a young girl was sacrificed and her half-cooked fiesh eaten by the negroes, who are, in the interior of the island, more degraded than their African ancestors. Hypolite's army is entrenched about twenty miles from Port-au-Prince, and devastating the rich agricultural tract from which Legitime drew his supplies. A United States ship of wai will remain at Port-au-Prince to protect American residents. It is impossible to se cure the \$350,000 indemnity demanded for the detention and damage to the steame Haytlen Republic. A small sum will probably be paid. The government pleads poverty.

THE Hartman Manufacturing Company. whose advertisement appears on our eighth page, had their Patent Steel Picket Fence the "Show and Speed Ring" of the around Fat Steek Show in Chicago. At the close of the Exhibition the Fat Stock Show Association bought the fence for future exhibitions; this in spite of the fact that more than one competing Patent Fence offered to pay large sums of money for the privilege of placing theirs. The following testimonial explains the above:

"Fat Stock Show, Chicago, Nov. 20, 1883. Hartman M'f'g Co., S. T. Hastle. Western Sales Agent, First National Bank Building, Chicago. "DEAR SIR:- In response to your inquiry as to how we are pleased with your Steel Picket Fence, which was placed around the 'Show and Speed Ring' in three years in of the Fat Sto ufacturing C is the only on tear and pre over and lean the fact that of being place were hurried of on posts understand is "The farm your fence sheep pens exhibition. "It afford

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Foster Litch "I think at the soil can at HOUSEHOLD new name, a to induce th dollar and a l FARMER IS W rast."

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W. R. Bird er, has decide the FARMER "As I have MER for ten would write the best farm The market of the paper. just praise.

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A year ago with bowed hardly follow I would have of a veterina hall's remed was so well ! sary to use an a colt as I hav

Price \$2.0 Sparkhall, 22

THE old qu seed this thousands o the year. If ing columns ment of Joh who makes a Seeds. The full of life.

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CHEAP FAI

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our exhibition, I can say that, during the three years in which I have been manager of the Fat Stock Show, the Hartman Manufacturing Company's Steel Picket Fence is the only one which stood the wear and tear and pressure of the crowds that hang over and lean upon it; and this in spite of over and lean upon it; and this in spite it the fact that it was under the disadvantage of being placed on wooden posts, which were nurriedly nailed to the floor, instead of on posts driven into the ground as I understand is the custom with the fence. "The farmers, too, speak very highly of your fence which is placed around the sheep pens in the northwest corner of the

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"It affords me pleasure to recommend both your Lawn and Field Steel Picket

"You can refer any one you wish to me." Yours (ruly, (Signed) John Virgin, General Sup't.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE FARMER.

A few of the Greetings Sent in by its Read ers at the Close of the Year.

Foster Litchfield, of Gaines, writes:

"I think at \$1 a year every man who tills the soil can afford to take the FARMER and HOUSEHOLD. In renewing I send you one new name, and will do all I can this week to induce the rest of my neighbors to subscribe. I thought it a cheap paper at one dollar and a haif. I take six papers, but the FARMER is worth more to me than all the rest."

"Ws like your paper well, but don't believe with you on political questions. But
I don't want 'everybody to agree with
everybody.' That would be the and of organizes."

The undersigned will sell at public auction on his farm, one and one-half miles southeast of Helly, on

TIPCT A Transport of the control of the contro

Mr. B. Peckham, of Albion, December 28th, says: "The FARMER is the best paper to can-

vass for that I ever saw. Everybody wants W. R. Bird, of Hi Isdale, an old subscriber, has decided opinions as to the value of !

the FARMER. He writes: "As I have been a subscriber of the FAR-MER for ten or twelve years, I thought I would write a few lines of praise for one of the best farm and household papers printed. The market column is worth twice the cost of the paper, and I am not afraid to give it just praise."

Another Colt Saved.

Grand River Street Railway Company, Detroit, January 12th, 1833.

with bowed knees, so bad that he could hardly follow the mare, and I thought that I CLYDESDALE HORSES I would have to kill him, but on the advice of a veterinary I bought a bottle of Sparkhall's remedy, and after using it the animal was so well that I did not consider it necessary to use any more. To-day he is as strong a colt as I have on the farm.

C. A. DAILEY, Superintendent. Price \$2.00 per bottle. Sold by R. H. Sparkhall, 22 Cass St., Detroit, Mich.

THE old question-where shall I get my seed this year-presents itself again to thousands of our readers at this season of the year. If you will turn to our advertising columns you will find the announcement of John A. Salzer, La Crosse, Wis., who makes a specialty of Northern Grown Seeds. These are early, productive and full of life, and will increase every yield.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BRONZE TURKEYS.

A few choice birds for sale. Also some White MRS. MARY H. WARRANT. Plainwell, Mich.

FLINT RIVER HERD! JANUARY SALE.

10 pairs choice Berkshire pigs, six months farrowing, they must please: five pairs Poland-China pigs, three months farrowing, they are fine. fat and fancy; one Poland-China spring sow, bred; one Poland-China boar, spring farrowing. If not taken this month they will be held at same prices as other breeders hold theirs at, or kept over for another season's trade.

E. P. OLIVER, FLINT, MICH. BLACK JACK FOR SALE.

One extra Black Jack, six years old, stands one Jennet Colt. Will take in exchange a good work team, must not be over eight years old. There are no chances to take on the above Jack, as he is acclimated and has been in the State

two years. j19-4t F. T. HYNE, Brighton, Mich. FOR SALE.

First class stock and grain farm of 210 acres in Macomb county. 190 acres improved, 20 acres timber. One and a half miles from Grand Trunk railway station, and four miles from Detroit & B. C. railway station. Well watered. Building in first-class repair. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms to close an esta e prior to April 1st.

S. O. GIDDINGS,



FARM FOR SALE.

Being desirous of engaging in other business. I offer for sale my farm of 540 acres located two miles from Saline, Washtenaw Co., Michigan, a thriving village of 1,200 people and one of the best markets in this part of the State; six miles from Ann Arbor, a city of about 10,000 inhabitants and location of State University. There is a good, never-falling stream of water, two wind-mills with a complete system of water works running to all the buildings, two sets of large and well-arranged buildings in good shape; 110 acres of wheat on the ground; 185 acres feeded. The property is under good fence and arranged for two farms of 300 and 240 acres respectively, or 1 will reserve 41 acres, leaving 300 and 2.0. The soil is a gravely loam, no clay on the entire property. The farm is exceptionally fine for stocs raising or a stud farm, or admirably adapted for mixed farming. It is located within two miles of the T. A. A. & M. M. R. R. Station, therefore the shipping facilities cannot be surpassed, and the adventiced desired. two miles of the T., A. A. & N. M. R. R. Station, therefore the shipping facilities cannot be surpassed, and the educational advantages it affords are superior. Only a small payment would be required, the balance on long time at a nominal rate of interest. Inquire on premises or address

J. C. ROUSE,

119-5t

MILAN, Mich.

CHEAP FARMS and HOMES. Prices \$100 to \$330,000. Delightful climate, Fine soil; close to Baltimore; salt water luxuries abundant. MELVIN & MANCHA, Annapolis, Md., or 10 Light St., Baltimore. Write for price list. Map 10c.

Interest allowed on ALL DEPOSITS at the rate of 4 per cent. per annual. Money to loan on satisfactory securities. Money to invest in all kinds of municipal bonds issued in accordance with the laws of this State.

12 24:

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

I can furnish pasturage and service for 15 or 20 mares during the summer of 1889. Stallion annersy, reco ded in Vol. 3rd of the Percheron and book of America 2615 (1288); grey; foaled 8.2, imported 18.3 by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, il.; got by Selim, he by Selim (749), he by Orthus, dem Alpho ine by D'Artagnan.

A few horses and colls for sale. S. R. BOARDMAN,

NORTH MANITOU ISLAND, (via Lehand,) Mich E. TOWNSEND & SONS, OATKA VALLEY STOCK FARM



BREEDERS OF REGISTERED American Merino shee American Merino sheej of pure Atword blood, with ir d'v'dual pedi-grees tracing to Clark's Favorite, Stowell's Prin-cess, Hammond's Gold Drop and other noted families.

Drop and other noted families.
Holstein-Friesian catvile, selected from T. G.
Yeomans & Sons "Champion Butter derd" and breat to the Asggle and
Wayne families; and Percheron horses.
Correspondence and pe sonal inspection solicited.

Holstein-Friesian Cattle AUCTION SALE.

20 HEAD OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS,

A partofthem imported and all well-bed. They are of various ages and both exes. This is the last chance for people oget the best young bulls of Ykema blood.

Some horse stock will also be offered. Teams will meet the trains at Holly on day of sale. TERMS OF SALE-Twelve months credit with good endorsed no es at 7 per cent, or four per cent off for cash.

Also at the same time the farm on which the sale takes place will be affered for sale, comprising 160 acres under good cultivation. Terms made known on day of sale, W. M. SEXTON. GEORGE H. FOSTER, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

Two Imported English Shire Stallions one five, the other four years old. Address C. B. TRUESDELL. A year ago last summer I had a colt born borses, Wayne, Mich.

Brecder of Cleveland Bay and English Shire horses, Wayne, Mich.

FIVE IMPORTED Clydesdale Stallions for Sale All registered and first-class horses. Also

Four Young Brood Mares. The latter have first-class pedigrees, tracing to Darnley. All these horses are sound and breeders. The mares are in foal to Clydesdale Charlie, by Druid Chief. The premium mare, June Rose, is included in the mares. For particulars address
O. W. PARSELL, FLUSHING, MICH

For Sale at a Bargain.

Fast Trotting Stallion, sied by Mambrino Gift 220. Sound, kind and fast. Also Seven Pure Bred Here ford Femules; four imported; all choice blood. Lord Wilton and Horace. JOHN W. FOSTER.

FOR SALE!

One pair three-quarter bred Percheron stal-lions, 4 years old; Price, \$750; or will exchange for grade mares. Address E. S. DOTY,



St. Lambert--St. Helier

Jersey Bulls for Sale at Farmers' Prices

Dropped Dec. 14, 1886, Nov. 22, 1887, and Oct. 28, 1888. All 'arge, strong and vigorous. Solid colors and from the best of butter stock on both sides. Guaranteed to please. For particulars JOHN MITCHELL, D. HENNING,

BREEDER OF **HEREFORD**

-AND-SHORTHORN CATTLE.

CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.

WHEATFIELD, CALHOUN CO., MICH.

Send for large Bulletin containing descriptions of property for sale and exchange. We want to include your property. Full circulars, rates, etc. INTER STATE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, MARSHALL, MICH. n8-6m

SXTY-SEVENTH QUARTERLY REPORT - OF THE CONDITION OF -

The Wayne County Savings Bank Of Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business on

Capital paid in LIABILITIES.

 Capital paid in
 \$ 150,000 00

 Due depositors
 4,310,123 33

 Undivided profits
 320,825 66

\$4,780,946 19 RESOURCES. 944,082 64 e 950,356 26 1,073,871 46 1,651,392 36 370 00

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I do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the lest of my knowledge and belief.

8. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer. Sworn and subscribed to before me this seventh day of January. 1889. C. F. COLLINS, Notary Public.

Interest allowed on ALL DEPOSITS at the

PERCHERON HORSES! DIRECTORY



Cleveland Bay and Shire Horses.

We make regular importations, and have on hand at all times from 250 to 300 pure-bred registered stallions and marcs of the highest quality and most popular strains. All our stock is YOUNG, VIGOROUS and fully AULLIMATED. Also a choice herd of

150 HOLSTEINS! own importation. We are prepared to offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS in prices and of stock. Send for our illustrated pamphlet.

GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Ill.



PERCHERONS AND JERSEY CATTLE.

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ALEC YEATON'S SON.

QLOUCESTER, AUGUST, 1720.

The wind it wailed, the wind it moaned, And the white caps flecked the sea; "An' I would to God," the skipper groaned, "I had not my boy with me!

Snug in the stern sheets, little John Laughed as the soud swept by; But the stipper's sunburat cheek grew wan As he watched the wicked sky.

· Would we were at his mother's side! And the skipper's eyes were dim, "Good Lord in heaven if ill betide,

What would become of him! " For me-my muscles are as steel,

For me let hap what may; I might make shift upon the keel Until the break o' day.

"But he, he is so weak and small, So young, scarce learned to stand-O pitying Father of us all, I trust him in Thy hand!

"For Thou, who markest from on high A'sparrow fall— ach one!— Surely, O Lord, Thou'lt have an eye On Alec Yeaton's son!"

Then burst a storm to make one quail Though housed from wind and waves-Then who could tell about that gale Must rise from watery graves!

Sudden it eumo, as sudden went; Ere half the night was sped, The winds w re husbed, the waves were spent And the stars shone overhead.

Now, as the morning mist grew thin. The folk on Gloucester shore Saw a little figure floating in Secure, on a broken oar! Up rose the cry, "A wreck! a wreck!

Pull, mates, and waste no breath"-

They knew i', though 'twas but a spec Upon the edge of death! Long did they marvel in the town

At God, His strange decree, That let the stalwart skipper drown. And the little child go free! -Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

"Tis better to laugh than to cry. dear, A proverb you'll grant me is true,-Tis b st to forget to be sad, dear,-The heartesse is better than rue.

'Tis best to be glad for what is, dear. Than to sigh for the things which are not. Tis braver to reckon the joys, dear, Than the troubles which fail to your lot.

'Tis more to be good than be great, dear. To be happy is better than wise. You'll find if you smile at the world, dear, The world will smile back in your eyes.



THE OTHER ENGLISHMAN.

"You are English, I take it, sir?" It was clear to me that at any rate the speaker was. I was traveling alone. 1 had not fallen in with three Englishmen in as many weeks. And I turned to inspect the newcomer with a cordiality his smudged and smutty face could not wholly repress. "I am." I answered, "and I am very glad to meet a fellow-countryman."

"You are a stranger here?" He did not take his eyes from me, but indicated by a gesture of his thumb the busy wharf below us, piled high with hundreds and thousands of frail crates fall of oranges. From the upper deck of the San Miguel we looked directly down upon it, and could see all going in the trim basis about us. The San Miguel, a steamer of the Segovia Quadra & Company's line, bound for several places on the coast southward, was waiting to clear out of El Grao the harbor of Valencia, and I was waiting rather impatiently to clear out with her. "You are a stranger here?" he repeated.

"Yes; I have been in the town four or five days, but otherwise I am a stranger," I

"You are not in the trade?" he continned. He meant the orange trade.

"No, I am not; I am traveling for pleas ure," I answered readily. "You will be able to understand that, though it is more then any Frenchman or Spaniard can." 1 smiled as I spoke, but he was not very re-

"It is a queer place to visit for pleasure," he said dryly, looking away from me to the busy throng about the orange crates

"Not at all," I retorted; "It is a lively town and quaint besides, and it is warm and sunny. I cannot say as much as that of Madrid, from which I came two or three weeks back." "Come straight here?" he asked laconic

I was growing a trifle tired of his curios-

ity, but I answered, "No; I stayed a short time at Toledo and Aranjuez-oh, and at several other places." "You speak Spanish?"

"Not much. Muy poco de castellano," I laughed, calling to mind that maddening grimace by which the Spanish peasant indicates that he does not understand, and is not going to understand you. He is a good fellow enough, is Sancho Panza, but having made up his mind that you do not speak Spanish, the purest Castilian is after that not Spanish for him.

"You are going some way with us-perhaps to Carthagena?" persisted the inquisi-

He laid a queer stress upon the last word, so unexpected and so unpleasantly sugges tive that I did not answer him at once. Instead, I looked at him more closely. He was a wiry young fellow, rather below than above the middle height, to all appearances the chief engineer. Everything about him, not excluding the atmosphere, was greasy and oily, as if he had come straight from the engine-room. The whites of his eyes showed with unlovely prominence. Seeing him thus, I took a dislike to him. "To Carthagenal" I answered brusquely. "No. I am not going to stay at Carthagens Why should you suppose so, may I ask? Unless, indeed," I added, as another construction of his words occurred to me, "you think I want to see a bit of fighting? No my friend, the fun might grow too farious.'

To explain this I should add that three days before there had been a mutiny among the troops at Carthagena. It was mentioned at the time in the English papers. An outlying fort was captured, and the looked round it. I did not need a certain

question referred to it.

My manner or my words, however, disin the afterpart. There was a good deal of bustle in that quarter. The captain, secand taking receipts and what not. He did sliding door was supplemented by a curtain. not speak to them, but leaned against the I could hardly believe that this was my own. always, but returned from time to time. Presently the dinner bell rang, and sim- sank back upon my well-hung mattress.

iltaneously the San Miguel moved out to sea. We were to spend the next day at Dinner was not a cheerful meal. The

only three first class passengers. They bowels of the ship. were ladies-relatives of the newly appointproffered the omnipresent cigarette, and I tell me?" provided him in turn with something to after dinner.

had none of their sauce since!"

"Was he much hurt?" I asked, scanning my companion. He was not big, I have said, and he slouched and shambled. But with all this there was an air of swaggering dare-deviltry about him that gave color to his story.

"I don't know," he answered. "They took him to the hospital; he never came aboard again-that is all I know."

"I suppose your pay is good!" I suggest ed, timidly. To confess the truth, I felt myself at a disadvantage with him down there. The flaring lights and deep shadows, the cranks and pistons whirling at our elbows, the clank and din, and the valves that hissed at unexpected moments, were matters of every hour to him-me they imbued with a mean desire to propitiate. As my after-dinner easiness abated, I regretted tered as the light fell upon it, and, wide that it had induced me to come down.

He laughed-a short harsh laugh. "Pretty fair," he said, "with my opportunities. Do you see that jacket?" " Yes."

"That is my shore-going jacket, that is," with a wink. "Here, look at it!"

I complied. It appeared on first sight to be an ordinary sailor's pea-coat; but, looking more closely, I found that inside were dozens of tiny pockets. At the mouth of each pocket a small hook was fixed to the

"They are for watches," he explained, when he saw that I did not comprehend: one I carry ashore to a friend of mine-duty free, you understand."

I nodded to show that I did understand. 'And which is your port for that?" I said, desiring to say something as I turned to

He touched me on the shoulder, and I found his face close to mine. His eyes hung by the steam-gauge, with the same expression in them that had so perplexed me before dinner. "At Carthagena!" he whispered, bringing his face still closer to mine; 'at Carthagena! Wait a minute, mate, I have told you something," he went on hoarsely.

"I am not too particular, and, what is more, I am not afraid! Ain't you going to tell me something?" "I have nothing to tell you!" I stam

nered, staring at him. "Ain't you going to tell me something,

mate?" he repeated monotonously. His voice was low, but it seemed to me that there was a menace in it. "I have not an idea what you mean, my

good fellow," I said, and, turning away with some abruptness-my eye lit upon a shovel lying ready to his hand-I ran as nimbly as I could up the steep ladder, and looked down. He was still standing by plainly written on his face. Even as I the opposite cabin was empty and bare, watched he rounded his lips to an oath; and then seemed to hold it over until he should be better assured of its necessity.

I thought no more of him by reason of his revelations. In a country where the head of the custom-house lives as a prince on the salary of a beggar, smuggling is no sin. But I was angry with him, and vexed with myself for the haste with which I had met his advances. I disliked and distrustd him. Whether he was mad, or took me for another smuggler-which seemed the most probable hypothesis—or had conceived some other false idea of me, whatever the key to the enigma of his manner might be,

I felt sure I should do well to avoid him. Like should mate with like, and I am not violent man. I should not feel at home n a duel, though the part were played with the most domestic of fire shovels, much less with a horrible thing out of a stoke-hole.

About half-past ten the San Miguel beginning to roll I took the hint and went below. The small saloon was empty, the lamp turned down. As I passed the steward's pantry I looked in and begged a couple of biscaits. I am a fairly good sailor, but when things are bad my policy is comprised in "berth and biscuits." With this provision against misfortune, I retired to my cabin, luxuriating in the knowledge that it was a four-berth one, and that I was its

sole occupant. In truth, I came near to chuckling as l

governor of the city killed before the at- experience I had had of a cabin three feet tempt was suppressed. Of course this was six inches wide by six feet three inches in everyone's mouth, and I fancied that his long, shared with a drunken Spaniard, to lead me to view with contentment my present quarters. A lamp in a glass case lightconcerted him. Without saying more he ed at once the cabin and the passage outturned away, not going below at once, but side, and so gave assurance that it would standing on the main deck near the office | burn all night. On my right hand were an upper and lower berth, and on my left the same, with ample standing room between. ond officer, and clerk were there, giving A couch occupied the side facing me. The rail close at hand. I had an uncomfortable What joy to one who had known other feeling that he was watching me, and this I things, to arrange this and stow that, and suppose gave rise to a strange shrinking fearlessly to place in the rack sponge and from the man, which did not stay with me toothbrush! What wonder if I blessed the firm of Segovia Quadra and Company as I

I sleep well at sea. The motion suits me. Even a quaim of sea-sickness does but in-Alicante, and the following one at Cartha- duce a pleasant drowsiness. I love a snug berth under the porthole, and to hear the swish and wash of the water racing by, and officers of the ship did not speak English the crisp plash as the vessel dips her foreor French, and were not communicative in | foot under, and always the complaint of the any language. Besides myself there were stout timbers as they creak and groan in the

Cosy and warm, with these sounds for ed governor of Carthagena, and about to lullaby. I fell asleep, and dreamed that I join him there. I have no doubt that they was again down in the engine-room, and were charming and fashionable people, but sitting opposite to the other Englishman. their partiality for the knife in eating was "Haven't you some to tell me? Haven't calculated to prejudice them unfairly in you something to tell me?" he was droning English eyes. Consequently, when I came monotonously, wagging his head from side on deck again, and the engineer-Sleigh, to side the while, with that same perplexing he told me ms name was-sidled up to me, smile on his face which had so distressed I received him graciously enough. He me waking. "Haven't you something to

I strove to say that I had not, because I drink. He urged me to go down with him knew that if I did not satisfy him he would and see the engine-room, and after some | do some dreadful thing, though what I did hesitation I did so. You see, it was not know. But I could not utter the words, and while I was still struggling with this "I have pretty much my own way," he horrible impotency, that surpassed any said boastingly. "They cannot do without waking misery, the thing was done. I was English engineers. They tried once, and bound hand and foot to the crank of the lost three boats in six months. In harbor, engine, and going up and down with it, up my time is my own. I have seven stokers and down! Oh, it was fiendish cruelty! I under me, all Spaniards. They tried it on wept and prayed to be released, but the vilme when I first came aboard, they did! But lain took no heed of my prayers. He sat the first that out with his knife to me, 1 on, regarding my struggles with the same knocked on the head with a shovel. I have impassive smile. In despair I strove to think what it was he wanted-what it was he wanted-what it was-and-

> How the ship was rolling! Thank heaven I was awake, or half awake! In my berth, at any rate, and not in that horrible engine-room. But how was this? The other Englishman was here too, standing by the lamp, looking at me. Or-was it the other Englishman? It was some one who was not smiling, yet some one too who had a smudged and smutty face. All the wonder in my mind had to do with this question. I lay for a while in an indolent mood, between sleeping and waking, watching him. Then I saw him reach across my feet to a little shelf above the berth. As he drew back something that was in his hand-the hand that rested on the edge of my berth-glitawake, I sprang to a sitting posture in my berth, and cried out with fear.

on the floor. A moment's hesitation, and I drew aside the curtain, which was still loaded stick more tightly. I got by all shaking. The passage without was still these, however, in safety, and reached the and empty, But opposite my cabin and separated from it only by the width of the passage was the door of another cabin, which was, or rather had been when I went to bed, unoccupied. Now the curtain drawn behind it. But behind it also was dark-'I get five francs over the price for every ne's, and I was unarmed, whereas that upon which the light had fallen in the man's hand was either a knife or a pistol.

He was gone on the instant, and in the

the cabin searched, but I feared to seem afraid. I stood on tiptoe for a few moments listening. All was still; and presently I away, I began to feel ill. With a last fearreally seen the curtain shake? might it not I am English." have been caused by the motion of the ship? I drew close my sliding door, and climbed hastily into my bunk. Robber or no robber, I must lie still. In a very short time, what with my qualms and my drowsiness, I fell assassins with the fresh sea air in his nos- ceed. trils, and before his eyes that vignette of lark, hungry as a hunter. Sallying out beand I came back laughing at my folly.

But when I found that something else was empty and bare, I thought it no laughappetite, until the steward should bring my there now. Carious! I had not eaten them. with this shelf my visitor had meddled.

After that I did not lose a moment. I armed apparition had carried off two captain's biscuits, and nothing else whatever!

I passed the morning on deck puzzling over it. Sleigh did not come near me. Was he conscious of guilt, I wondered, or offended at the abruptness of my leave-taking the night before, or was it merely that he was Alicante. The sky was unclouded. The up, and our eyes met. shabby town and the barren hills that rose behind it-barren to the eye, since the

I found a tolerably cool corner of the ship, "Don Quixote" and a dictionary, when the engineer made his appearance.

"Not going ashore?" he said. For the twentieth time 1 wondered what it was in his manner or voice that made everything he said to me seem a gibe. Whatever it was I hated him for it, and I gave my feelings vent by answering sullenly, "No, I am not," and forthwith turning to my book again.

"I thought you travellers for pleasure wanted to see everything," he continued, "May be you know Alicante?"

"No, I den't," I answered snappishly. And in this heat I do not want to know

"All right, Governor, all right!" he re-

"Think it might be too hot for you perhaps? Ho! ho! ho!" And with a hoarse laugh that lasted him from stem to stern, and brought the blood to my cheeks, he left me. But I could see that he did not lose sight of me, and heard him chuckling at intervals at his own wit for fully half an hour afterwards. Though where the joke came in, I could not for the life of me de-Towards evening I did go ashore, slip-

ping away at a time when he had gone below for a moment. I found a public walk in an avenue of palm trees which ran close by the sea. The palms were laden with clusters of yellow dates that at first sight were more like dried sea-weed than fruit. As darkness fell, and with it coolness, I sat down here and fell to watching the vesse's in the port fade away one by one into the gloom, and little sparks of light take their places. A number of people were still out enjoying the air, but these were sauntering, one and all, in the indolent Southern fashion, so that on hearing the brisk step of a man approaching in baste, I looked up sharply. To my surprise, it was Sleigh, the engineer!

He passed close to me. I could not be mistaken, though he had put off his halfslouching, half-impudent air, and was keenly on the alert, glancing from this side to that, as if he were following or searching for some one. For whom? I was one of half-a-dezen on a seat in deep shadow. If I was the person he wanted -and I had leapt, at sight of him, to that conclusion, and cowered down in my place-he overlooked me, and went on. I sat some time longer after his step died away in the distance, my thoughts not altogether pleasant ones. But he did not return, and I went up to the Hotel Bossio prepared to eat an excellent dinner.

The table d'hote in the big whitewashed room was half finished. I was late. Perhaps this was why the waiters eyed me, as I took my seat, with attention; or it might be that the English were not numerous at Alicante, or not popular; or it might be that some one-Mr. Sleigh, for examplehad been there making inquiries for a foreigner-blonde, middle-sized, and speaking very little Spanish. Their notice made me uncomfortable. It seemed as if I could nowhere escape from my old man of the sea.

Nowhere indeed, for I was to have another rencontre that night, with which he may or may not have had to do, but which must be told because of the light afterwards thrown upon it. Returning to my ship along the dark wharf, I here and there came same second of time I was out of bed and upon figures loafing in the shadow of bales or barrels; and, passing them clutched my Bota!" I shouted in the approved fashion of that coast. "San Miguel! Bota!"

The words had segreely left my lips the second time when there was a rustling close across the doorway was shaking, and I to me. A single footstep sounded on the really suspected me of footing him, I could scarcely doubted but that the intruder was pebbles, and the light of a lantern was not tell. flashed in my face. With an exclamation sprang forward. Dazzled and taken by mind and that was enough. The last I saw surprise, I had only an indistinct No wonder that I hesitated, or that dis- view of figures about me, and I was cretion seemed the better part of valor. To on the point of fighting or running, or makbe sure, I might call the steward and have | irg an attempt at both, when by good luck the clink of the steel accoutrements fell upon my ear.

By good luck! For they were police who were glittering in the light of the lamp that shivered. The excitement was passing had stopped me, and it is ill work resisting the police in Spain. "What do you require, ful glance at the opposite cabin-had I gentlemen?" I asked in my best Spanish.

"Perdone usted, senor," replied the leader, he who held the light. Will you

have the goodnsss to show me your papers?" 'Con mucho gusto!" I answered, glad to find that things were no worse. I was going asleep. I slept soundly until the morning to produce my passport on the spot, when ight filled the cabin, and I was aroused by the sergeant, with a polite but imperative the cheery voice of the steward, bidding me "This way!" directed me to follow him. I 'Buenos dias." The ship was moving on | did so for a short distance, a door was flung an even keel again. Overhead the deck open, and I found myself in a well-lighted. was being swabbed. I opened my little barely furnished office, which I guessed was window and looked out. As I did so the a custom-house post. The officer took his night's doings rose in my memory. But place behind a desk, and by a gesture of his who could think of dreams or midnight cocked hat signified his readiness to pro-

I had had to do with the police before, blue sea and gray rocks-gray, but spark- and should have smiled at the matter now, ling, gemlike, ethereal, under the sun of but I was aware of a suppressed excitement gained the deck. Once there I paused and Spain? Not I, for one. I was gay as a in the group around me, of strange glances which they cast at me, of a general drawing the lamp, staring at me, doubt and chagrin fore I was dressed, I satisfied myself that round their chief as he bent over my passport—things which seemed to indicate that this was no ordinary case of passport examination. Singular, too, was the disappointment they evinced when they found that ing matter. I wanted a biscuit to stay my my passport bore, besides the ordinary vise, the signatures of the Vice Consul and Alcafe complet," and I turned to the little calde at Valencia. Of course, as their taces shelf over my berth where I had placed fell my spirits rose. A deep conviction them on going to bed. There were none and deeper disappointment took possession of them, and after I had answered half-a-Then it flashed upon my mind that it was dozen questions, the interview ended with the same "Perdone usted, senor," with which it had begun. I was bowed out; a xamined my luggage and the pockets of | boat was instantly procured for me, and in my clothes. It relieved as much as it as- two minutes more I was climbing the ladtonished me; nothing was missing. My der which hung from the San M guel's quar-

The first person whom I saw on board vas Mr. Sleigh. He was lolling on a bench in the saloon-confound his impudence!drinking aguardiente and staring moodily at the table. I tried to pass him by and reach my cabin unnoticed, but on the last engaged about his work? I could not tell. step of the companion I slipped. With a About noon we came to our moorings at muttered oath at the interruption he looked

Never did I see a man more astonished. He gazed at me as if he could not trust his vines were not in leaf-looked baking hot. | sight; then started to his feet and executed a loud whistle. "Well, I never!" he cried, and was amusing myself with a copy of slapping his thigh with another oath, and speaking in a coarse, jubilant tone. "Well, I am blest, governor! So you did not go

ashore after all! Here is a lark!" I saw that he had been drinking. "I have been ashore," I answered coldly, my dislike for him increased tenfold by his con- pocus between them. Why he wasn't susdition.

"Honor bright?" he exclaimed. "I have told you that I have been ashore," I replied indignantly.

He whistled again. "You are a cool hand," he said, looking me over with his neither showed up for recitations for a day thumbs in his pockets and a new expression or two not a question was asked. Some had in his face. "I might have known that a greater capacity than Kennedy, however, though, precious mild as you seemed! and would get him drunk. When he was off Dined at the Hotel Bosslo, I'll warrant you on one of the carousals the trunk at his coldid, and took your walk in the Alameda lege boarding house was opened. By whom? like any other man?"

"Yes, I did." "So you did! O Lord! O Lord! So you

arm's length. I could construe his new ex- Hornet men. pression now; it was one of admiration. 'So you did, governor! And came aboard in the dark as bold as brass!" That thawed me a little. I thought my-

coming on board alone at that time of night. But I told him nothing, in his present state, of the affair with the police. I merely anwered, "I do not understand why I should not, Mr. Sleigh. And as I am rather tired, I will bid you good night."

"Wait a bit, governor. Not so fast," he said, in a lower tone, arresting me by a gesthink you are playing it a bit too high? You are a rare cool one, I swear, and flythere is nothing you are not fly to, I'll be bound! But two heads are better than one, mate-you take me?-letting alone that it is every one for himself in this world. Do von rise to it?" "No, I do not rise to it," I answered

haughtily, as I drew back from his spirituous breath and leering eyes. He was more drunk than I had fancied." "You don't? Think again, mate," he

said, almost as if he was pleading with me. 'Don't play it too high." "Don't talk such confounded nonsense!

retorted angrily. He looked at me yet a moment, a scowl dropping gradually over his face and not improving it. Then he answered, "All right, governor! All right! Pleasant dreams,

and a pleasant waking at Carthagena!" "I have no doubt I shall enjoy both," I eplied, smarting under his mocking tone; and added, as his words brought another matter to my mind, "That is, if you will have the goodness not to disturb me as you did last night." He should not think he had escaped detection.

"It is your turn now," he replied more soberly. "I don't know what you are up to now. I did not disturb you last night." "Some one did. Some one uncommonly like you, too,"

"What did he do?" he asked, eyeing me as though he suspected a trap were being laid for him. "I startled him." I answered irritably. 'or I do not know what he would not have

done. As it was, he did not do much. He took some biscuits," "Took some biscuits!" He pretended

that he did not believe me, and he did it so well that I began to doubt his guilt. "You must have been dreaming, mate." "I could not dream the bisquits away,"

retorted. That stroke went home. He stood in si lence, drawing patterns on the table with his finger and a puddle of spilled water. spot where the ship lay. "San Miguel! Guilty or innocent, he did not seem ashamed of himself, but rather puzzled and perplexed. Once or twice, without speaking, he glanced cunningly at me. But whether he wished to see how I took it, or

> "Good night!" I cried, impatiently; and of him, he was still standing at the table, drawing patterns on it with his finger. (Concluded next week.)

Sharper than the Detective. "I see that William and Robert Pinker

ton are in town," remarked a gentleman in a corridor of one of St. Paul's hotels recent-

"Yes, they have a great detective agency, but I can tell you of one of their men who wasn't so clever, and whose case was worked up for him before he could find out anything about it." "Well, let's hear the story."

"All right. But I don't care to use names, for some of the boys are in pulpits now, and they might feel hurt to call up one of their rather shady pranks; but here's the

"Down in the little city of Meadville, Pa., is Alleghany College, which is practically a Methodist institution, but which has had some of the brightest and wildest sets of students ever got together. At or just before Commencement for a number of years prior to, let us say '78, a paper regularly made its appearance in the most mysterious manner.

"It was a little four page sheet, printed no one outside of half a dozen knew where, while the contributors were known to equaly as few. To say that it was racy gives faint idea of the contents of its columns. It called a spade a spade, and hit right and left at students and townspeople alike. It changed name annually and was called on different occasions the Scorpion, the Hornet and similar suggestive titles. It usually made its appearance in the night, a hundred or so copies being scattered in the street. But once, I remember, in the middle of an oration at Commencement, a student found one under the cushion of his seat. He waved it aloft and in a twinkling, to the horror of professors, half the cashions in the church had been turned to unearth the Wasp. The paper had been handed down from generation to generation among wild but closemonthed college men. When the Hornet was issued, however, it contained charges against a leading lawyer which caused the college authorities to set about unearthing the editors in a way they had never done before, and since then no paper has appear-

"With the opening of the next term after the many sharp slings of the Hornet, there appeared a new student at Allegheny who gave the name of Kennedy. He was a short, thick-set fellow of 26 or 28, a blonde, and quite good-looking. He had little to say of himself, and when sized up by the different fraternity men none of them wanted him. It was soon discovered that he didn't know the first thing about Latin, or few other studies for that matter, that the professor knew it, and that there was some hocus by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

pended at the end of the first week was a mystery to all but the Hornet men. They were on guard, and thought they were in danger. The man Kennedy got more than one student uproarlously full, and when Don't ask too many questions. As I say, the trunk was opened and there were found his instructions from the Pinkerton agency. did!" and again he contemplated me at He was a full-fledged detective after the "The life that Kennedy lived the next

two weeks must always live in his memory.

Those who knew his occupation didn't give it away at once, but had their revenge all to self that I had done rather a plucky thing in themselves. Kennedy went over to the county fair and was most soundly thrashed by some one unknown. He went with a party to a lake eight miles out and had to foot it home. Money was no object to him, and more than one banquet he set up. The boys bled him, abused him, and then, making public who he was, Kennedy skipped by the light of the moon. Editors of the Horture as I was turning away. "Don't you net will know one Pinkerton detective anywhere if the man known at Allegheny College as Kennedy is still on their force." "Wnat became of the Hornet editors?" "They were unearthed subsequently.

One squealed. One who stood trial was acquitted of libel, and the matter was dropped. But some of them are prominent and wealthy men now."

How He Played Lady's Maid.

Mr. Goodman, in the sudden absence of his wife's maid, attempts to help her on with her new winter dress.

He-You just see if I can't help you just as well as that plamed English maid. Confound it, after I've helped you once you'll be wanting me to all the time, see if you

She-Well, put it on carefully now over my head. Look out for my hair; I don't see what possessed me to do it up before I put this thing on, though I couldn't have raised my arms, I suppose, afterward. Look out, there's a hook caught in my hair-pin. For heaven's sake, Charles, get

it one way or the other, I'm stifling, and my

hair will all be down. There, now that top

steel is too high and the cushion interferes

with it. Suppose you could get the cushion out? Rip it, pull it, anything! Don't you see it's eight o'clock? Got it out? Can't you do it? Pull it, I tell you! All right. Now see if it looks too flat. Weil, hook it then. Yes, you can too, it's only a patent hook. Snap it! There, now, hold it so I can get my arms into the sleeves-not way up there -do you take me for a contorcionist? Oh, I never can get these sleeves on-grab hold of the arm-hole with both hands, Charles, and give it a good pull up into my shoulder -tell me if it begins to burst-does it? The veins in my hands will burst. I believeopen that window, will you-there nowgive me the ends of that belt, will you-don't tell me, Charles, that you've twisted the waist and I've got to take it off again. Why, how could you have been so stupid? Where were your eyes? No, you can't pull it off that way-pull it off just as you do a glovethere, now, do exert yourself to get it right this time. Open that window a little wider, will you? What is the matter; caught something? Well, never mind. Unhook your watch and let your chain hang on the dress ustn't tear that lace-well, I'll get you sleeves on again-there, now, pass me the dog kept right on, turning no the belt. Ob, that fool of a dressmaker, she's got this so tight, when I told her I wanted to be comfortable. Open that door, will you, so there will be a draught. Now see if you can hook this waist up. No; begin at the bottom. Why, don't you see, the hooks and eyes alternate on each side, so as to make it hold? Can't you get it together? Why, pull; I can stand it. Torn your inger-nails out? Well, for heaven's sake, Charley, don't notice it now. I've got something I'll put on it after we get home. Can you hook that last hook, up on my left shoulder; and then that one down on my right hip? Now, get a good firm hold of the bottom of my skirt, and give it | dog came home about two hours later, a pull down all round. Now do get out of the way and let me look in the mirror. Heavens! I look like a perfect dump. Tip the mirror up a little more, will you? No, not that way-the other way-and go get me your hand-glass, won't you? Turn the gas up a little higher, and do keep out of my way; 1 can't see a square inch of my dress. Well, it looks a little better than I thought it did at first. Just give that drapery behind a smooth, will you? and pull that ruching up in my neck. There, now, put both hands around my waist and give it a good hard smooth down. There, I guess that will do now. I look very well. But for goodness sake don't ever ask me to let you help me again!-Boston Gazette.

Care of the Cash,

The Bank of England doors are now so finely balanced that a clerk, by pressing a a knob under his desk can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the metropolis from robbing the bank. The bullion department of this and other banks are nightly submerged several feet in water by the action of the machinery. In some banks the bullion department is connected with the manager's sleeping-room, and an entrance cannot be effected without shooting a bolt in the dormitory, which in turn sets in motion an alarm. If a visitor during the day should happen to knock off one from a pile of half sovereigns the whole pile would disapp ear. a pool of water taking its place.

Two Good Reasons.—"Why do you call the phonograph 'she?" asked the horse editor of the snake editor, who has used the femnine pronoun in speaking of that invention. For two reasons: First, it talks back; cond, it always has the last word."

Catarrh is caused by scrofulous taint in the blood, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies and enriches the blood and gives the whole system health and strength. Try this "peculiar medicine." It is prepared THEIR LAST WORDS.

The Dying Sentences of Men Noted in History and Literature. A death bed's a detector of the heart:

Here tried dissimulation drops her mask, Through life's grimace, that mistress of the

scene, Here real and apparent are the same,"

Head of the army."-Napoleon. "I must sleep now."-Buron

"It matters little how the head lieth."_ Sir Walter Raleigh. "Kiss me, Hardy."-Lord Nelson.

"Don't give up the ship."—Lawrence.
"I'm shot, if I don't believe I'm dying."

-Chancellor Thurlow "Is this your fidelity?"-Nero. "Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I dia"

-Alfler "Give Dayroles a chair."-Lord Chester-"God preserve the Emperor."-Hayda.

"All my possessions for a moment of time." - Queen Elizabeth. "What! is there no bribing death!" Cardinal Beaufort.

"Let the light enter."-Goethe.

"The artery ceases to beat."-Haller,

"I have loved God, my father and liberty."-Mmc, de Stael Be serious."-Grottus.

" Into Thy hands, O Lord."- Tasso "It is small, very small, indeed" (clasp-

ing her neck).-Anne Boleyn. "I pray you, see me safe up, and for my coming down, let me shift for myself"

(ascending the scaffold) .- Sir Thomas More "Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."-Burns.

"I feel as if I were to be myself again."-Sir Walter Scott.

"I resign my soul to God-and my daughter to my country."—Thomas Jefferson.
"It is well." — Washington.

"Independence forever."-Adams "It is the last of earth."-J. O. Adams.

"I wish you to understand the true principles of the Government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."—Here

"I have endeavored to do my duty."-

There is not a drop of blood on my hands."-Frederick V., of Denmark.
"You spoke of refreshment, my Emilie" take my last notes, sit down to my plant here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once mare those notes which have so long been my

solacement and delight,"-Mozart. "A dying man can do nothing easy."-"Let not poor Nelly starve."-Charles IL

"Let me die to the sounds of delicious music."-Mirabeau. "It grows dark, boys; you may go."-Dr.

"God bless you, my dear."-Dr. Johnson "God bless you! . . . Is that you, Dora!"

"Now it is come."-John Knox.

"Dying, dying."—Hood.
"How grand these rays; they seem to becken earth to Heaven!"-[The sun was shining brilliantly into the room in which he was lying.] - Humboldt.

CANINE JUSTICE.

How a Little Dog Got Even with His Cowardly Assailant.

A Dover man who was in Auburn the other day, says the Lewiston (Me.) Journal has been much interested in reading the stories recently published showing the intelligence of dogs. He recalled the follow ing about a dog in Parkman: "Years age there lived in Parkman a doctor who was the owner of a small dog, that sometimes ac companied him when visiting his patients. One day the doctor drove down to the village of Sangerville, about three miles distant from his home. He took the little dog along with him. home of his patient, sad to relate, a big dog, nearly twice as large as the doctor's dog, pitched in without a moment's warning and gave the little pet visitor an unmerciful drubbing, very nearly killing the poor little thing. But the little dog had plenty of courage, and evidently made up his mind that there was a dog in Parkman that of 'd punish his assailant about as effectually the latter had done him, much to his de light. When the doctor had completed the call and started for home he overtook his dog, already on the way. He trotted along it won't be likely to fall off, and you briskly by the wagon side over the three miles between Sangerville and the doctor another one if you lose it-do get those team turned in and drove into the stable to the right nor yet to the left The doctor wondered strange a proceeding, but bethought him self that away about three miles on the track which the dog was on lived a relative of his who was the owner of a big bulldon and as it was not an uncommon occurrent for the two dogs to make interchange visits, he supposed the intelligent little do was on his way thither, and so gave the matter no further thought. It was not more than an hour from that time before the doctor and his family noticed his dog and that of his relative three miles away running down the Sangerville road together. Neither dog stopped to look when passing the house, but appeared, or the contrary, in a deep study, more solemn dogs never ran together. His occupied his accustomed place for the night. The doctor heard nothing that night, nor the next day. It was but a few days, however, before he went down to Sangerville to visit his patient, and it was then that the mystery was solved. The folks told him all about it. In about two hours after the doctor had left the house, his dos appearance, and as the dog which had drubbed so unmercifully his visitor came

Loaning to the Lord.

rush at him and gave him one of the most

complete punishments ever given a dog.

The cowardly assailant was glad when his

stopped the fight. After the encounter the

two dogs trotted leisurely away, and after that when the doctor had occasion to call

there his dog was never in the least mo-

The Salt Lake Tribune tells the following story about Brigham Young: A good Lat ter-day Saint says he remembers very well how Brother Brigham used to send over to the city hall when he was short, to see how much money there was in the treasury, that the same might be loaned to the Lord. The relator told how one day the Bee-Hive House messenger came into hall with the exclamation: "Well, to how much cash is there to-day in the treasury?" "About eight thousand dollars," said the treasurer. "Well, pack it up, the old man wants it," and the eight thousand dollars was "packed up," with-out any ado, and laid at the feet of Brother Brigham. There was no collateral of any d put up; the loan was to the Lord our God, and the Lord our God was Brigham Readers who doubt the above may be convinced by turning to Mrs. Stenhouse's book, and learn how Brother Brigham or dered two hundred and seventy-five dollars' worth of bonnets of her for his wives, and then wavie on the bottom of the bills You will be credited this amount on your

tithing account." A Very Ancient Autograph

In Europe one of the most ancient auto-graphs preserved in a public museum is at the Louvre. It is an Egyptian papyrus, in which one Serpamonthes writes to Pa-mouthes, his brother, that he had sent him by canal-boat the property of Thales, son Jerax, the body of Senyris, his mother. "She is embalmed," adds the pious son "a ticket hangs round her neck; her car riage is paid; her name is inscribed upo her stomach, and I wish thee, oh, my brother, health and prosperity." Fortunately, no one has ever tried to steal this match

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What you mean by doing so?
Prithee tell me what your will is,
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In a pretty talking fit—
Guess it can I, what your will is,

Saucy Phillis?

Baby Phillis, lady fair.

Fat and small of size, With the sun's gold in your hair,

How I wonder what your will is, Winsome Phillis!

When you point with tiny hand

At your tiny too, How am I to understand

And the sea's blue in your eves-

When you suddenly, untaught, Clap your hands amain, Is it that some new, sweet thought, Flashes through your baby-brain? Come, unriddle what your will is, Merry Phillis!

When you gravely fingering scan Tiniest scatterings,
Studying the Atomic Plan
Are you, in those specks of things?
Who can fathom what your will is,
Quaintest Phillis?

To the ceiling when you raise Finger and rapt face,
Dear new-comer, do you gaze
Back toward your Heavenly place?
Baif I fancy what your will is,
Happy Phillis!

But when you come crawling after Me with eyes ashine, And w th sudden burst of laughter And we the states of the state of the states of the states

MISS PAPA.

Pathetic Story of a Miner and His Little Daughter.

Every morning when the miners employed in the mines at Berard assembled around the shaft to answer to the roll call there could be seen, arriving last of all, a tall, sturdy looking fellow, who led by the hand a little girl seven or eight years old. They were Michel Pierron and his daughter.

Before setting foot upon the platform of the car to descend the man took the child in his arms and kissed her, and then re-placed her on the ground. The little one cried: "Good-bye, papa!"

When he was upon the car she gazed at

him with two little anxious eyes, and re-

eated: "Good-bye, papa!"

When the signal for the descent was given she clasped her hands and kept reeating the single word "papa" until she was sure that papa could no longer hear her. Then she went on to the school-house where she spent the day. When evening came she was always the

opening of the shaft, and Michel Pierron was always the first man. The came up. As at his departure, he afted the child in his arms, and she threw her arms around his neck, crying: "papa!"
The miners had heard her repeat these two syllables so often, and had been so struck by the strange passion which she put into them, that they gave her the name of Miss Papa.

And "ainly no name was ever more applicable. Her father was every thing to her. Her mother had been dead so long a time she had scarcely known her; she had bonly him. All the memories of her childhood were filled with him. To her his great rough hands had been as gentle as a woman's. For her his hard, grimy face al-ways wore a tender smile. For her this man had become a woman and child at the

Ahl how she loved her father, and how terrified she was every morning when she was him descend into that great black hole, of which no one could see the bottom. One day a miner held her over the mouth of the shaft, and she had gazed down into the dark depths. Uttering a cry of terror

"Papa goes down there," she thought. And that day, when Michel took her in his arms as usual and kissed her, she clung more tightly than ever to his neck, and

said to him:
"You will come up, won't you?"

"Of course, my little one."
"Is there any danger, tell me, papa!"
"Why no, little coward."

"Does any one-can any one-die down "Have no fear," replied Michel, laugh-ing. "I will not die without letting you know." there?"

"Ah! Good-bye, papa."

All that her father said was gospel truth to her, and she went to school completely

reassured.

But the memory of that black gulf into which her eyes had plunged could not be offaced, and from that time she was afraid every morning and trembled every even-ing; she feared that her father would never

which she had seen him descend. Was it a presentiment? Who knows? One day the report suddenly spread that an explosion had occurred in the mine. In a moment's time a crowd had gathered at the shaft. From all directions people, wild with terror, came flocking to the spot.

all those buried far below how many would ever see the light again? Michel's daughter was at school. She knew nothing of it, and, besides, if any one had spokes of it before her would she

have comprehended!

Could she know, poor little one, what an explosion was? No. But at her age one knows already what death is; one under- | fainting; but he was alive. stands, at her age, when one sees inanimate, mutilated bodies extended upon the ground; and the approaches to the shaft

were strewn with them when she arrived that evening to meet her father. She was stupefied for a moment, and then the truth suddenly flashed upon her; she had seen those men go down living, those men whom she knew well, who had kissed

her many a time; and now they were brought up dead. Would they bring up her father like them! This thought distracted her. She began

to run wildly among the debris, which they had brought up from the mine, crying: "Papa! papa! papa!"

There were, it is true, many others who cried and who called "Papa!" but not one in such desperate accents. The others they drove back, but no one could be found to push her away. They let her run, poor child, from one body to another, sometimes stopping before a disfigured face, hesitating for a moment, as if she feared that she might recognize her father.

No, he was not among the dead. She grew calmer, and sought among the living. He was there. She questioned every one, but no one had seen him.

Of the sixty miners who went down in the morning, forty-five had come up alive; fourteen were dead. There remained but one to be accounted for; that one was Michel.

She had made them explain all that to her, and she understood. She clapped her hands joyously, as if they had said to her: "He is all right. You will see him again." Ah! how she hoped to see him. Then she suddenly recollected the morning on which her father had said to her: "I will not die without letting you

A child's faith is strong. It is not easy to drive out an idea which has once taken root in their minds. So, when the next morning-she had remained there all night there was no hope, that she would never see her father, that they had explored all the galleries, searched every corner and

could not find him, she shook her curly head and began to weep, saying: "Seek TO PHILLIS, TEN MONTHS OLD.

for papa!" They paid little attention to her. For forty hours had they not exhausted every means? There was, doubtless, something

means? There was, doubtless, something strange in this disappearance. Living or dead, Michel ought to have been found, and they had not found him.

The chief engineer had himself directed the search, but all in vain. In the opinion of all nothing more could be done, and it was possible that, by the force of the explaint the unfortunate man had been straightful to the search was been search as a search was a search to the search was a search to the search was a search w plosion, the unfortunate man had been buried by the falling debris, and it was impossible to tell where or how.

Whence comes to the weak and feeble such strength in the great crisis of life!

Ask God; it is His secret. The third day the child was still at the

"I must put an end to this," said the chief engineer, approaching her. "Come, my little one, be reasonable."

"Papa! Seek for papa!"
"Alas! he is dead." "No!"

She uttered this "no" with such energy that the engineer was struck by it. "Why do you say 'no?" he asked. "He would have told me." "Poor little one!" murmured the engi-

And he made a sign to the men to take her away. But she clung desperately to

him, crying: "Papa is not dead. I want to go down. I will find him!" They bore her away and left her with the school-teacher. An hour later she was back

at the shaft, and, clinging to the engineer's knees, she kept repeating:
"I want to go down! I will find him!"
He was a tender-hearted man, that engi-

neer, and he took pity on her.

"After all," he said to himself, "that will, perhaps, be the best thing. When she has seen with her own eyes, she will be-lieve. This excitement, if it lasts much longer, will kill her."

And, taking her in his arms, he bore her to the car and gave the signal to descend.
She shuddered when she felt beneath her that yawning pit from which arose a foul air which almost suffocated her. The engineer felt her little arms inclose his neck. and her curly head was pressed against his own.

When they reached the bottom she disengaged herself, sprang to the ground, and rushed straight forward, calling: "Papa! Papa!"

The engineer, who could hardly keep up with her, was tired of explaining to her twenty times what he had already explained -how the explosion had taken place, where it had occurred, and what they had done to find the victims, and the child kept questioning him and repeated:
"He is living! Seek for him!"

She would have remained down there in the mine three days, as she had already done at the surface, if they had not taken her by force and carried her up.

The engineer gave orders that she should be taken back to the school-teacher, and also orders that if she reappeared at the shaft she should be prevented from going All his measures had been carefully taken,

and the next day, no longer thinking of her, he was inspecting one of the galleries when he felt himself seized by the arm of his coat. It was Miss Papa. She had escaped from the school a second time. Repulsed at the shaft, she had

slipped into an empty coal car and had thus ended into the mine. She told all this to the engineer and obtained his pardon. Five minutes later she again began her search, still full of undiminished faith. The miners followed her with pitying eyes, shrugging their shoul-

"Poor little Papa!" Little Papa kept on seeking with unabated courage. Suddenly they saw her running toward them, pale and excited.
"Down there!" she gasped. "Down there!

Papa. What? Down there?" said a miner.

"His blouse!"
"Bah! Where?"

"Down there." blue coth in a hole, which she could not raise because it was held down by an enormous block of coal.

"Where!" they asked her again. She turned, followed by the crowd of miners. Then she stopped and hesitated. She could not find the spot. All the blocks of coal resembled each other; all the cavities were alike, all the galleries were the same. And yet she was sure she had seen that piece of blue cloth. Where the blouse

was the man must be, living, no doubt, and that man was her father, and she could not find him. One by one, tired by the useless search, persuaded that the poor little girl was crazed by grief, the men withdrew and returned to their work. But they had hardly taken up their pickaxes when a loud cry re-

called them to the child. "I have found it! I have found it!" They pushed her aside and looked. Yes, return from those mysterious depths into it was a piece of blue flannel! It was a

blouse! There was a man there! They set to work with a will, and, in the twinking of an eye, the wall was beaten down, and in a deep excavation they saw a man extended; it was Michel Pierron. He had been there three days and four nights.

Loud cries arose on all sides, and ringing loud above all the others, a cry escaped from the leps of the child. She threw her-self upon the body and clasped it in her arms, half mad, weeping and crying:

He was nearly dead, poor Michel! Exhausted by lack of air and nourishment he recovered consciousness only to sink back

Miss Papa and told the truth. The man would not die without telling nis child, and the thought of her had sustained him and given him the strength to conquer death. A week later he was out and ready to recommence his work.

On the evening of the day before that on which he was to return to the mine a grand banquet was given by all the miners to Miss Papa. The place of honor was reserved for her. A loud hurrah and wild applause greeted her when she entered, holding on to Michel's hand. There were kisses given, shouts of bravo! and wild huzzas in honor of the little queen.

And do you know what she replied to all this, smiling and clapping her little hands! She replied: "Papa."

It would be difficult to describe how and in what tones she uttered that one word. But all those brave fellows, whose eyes had hardly ever known a tear, will tell you that they wept that night .- Toledo Blade.

WEDDING STORIES. Funny Episodes at the Altar Related by

an English Clergyman.
Timothy Duggan was a stevedore, perhaps six feet two in height and proportion ately broad, says a writer in the Cornhill Magazine. He appeared as a bridegroom; the bride was a charming young person of tender years. All went well until the mo-ment came for Timothy and his bride to give their troth to each other in the prescribed manner:

"Say after me," said I to Timothy, "1, Timothy-"" "Say after me," repeated the parson, "1,

Timothy was still silent, a puzzled look creeping over his broad face.
"Say after me," said I for the third time, with, perhaps, a shade of annoyance.
"After you, sir," responded Timothy, with the politest possible duck of his bullet

head. But this indifference to the rubrics is so great that upon the injunction, "Place the ring upon the third finger," I have more

than once seen the bridegroom clap it upon the third finger of his own hand with all the complacency in the world. Once I detected a bridegroom endeavoring to force the ring on the bride's thumb; but there was just a suspicion that he had been making merry before coming to church that morning. The same excuse could not be offered for a bridegroom from whom I could get no word of response, not even a sulky "I will." The situation was becoming most embarrassing, when the solitary bridesmaid-his sistercasually observed: "E's a little 'ard of 'earing, sir." The man was stone deaf; yet they had not thought it necessary to tell the parson. If the bridegroom understood not a word of the service, what did it mat-

But the marriage service from first to last is full of pitfalls for the unlearned man. In some cases it becomes painfully clear that the contracting parties recognize but few of the words they are bidden to say, and merely imitate the sound with such accuracy as their imperfect knowledge will permit. The words "to have and to hold" ought to be simple enough, but, as a matter of fact, they are the subjects of some astounding blunders. I remember one bride-groom who had brought a very charming young bride to church, and perhaps regarded her as a thing of beauty, to be in his home a joy forever, rendering "to have and to hold" as "to have and behold." Another, who possibly had some cause to dread the fate of Mr. Caudle, struck out an entirely new version, and faithfully promised "to have and be told." "To love and to cherish" is another frightful stumbling-block. "To love and be cherries" was the nearest to the original of many variations popular among the males of that parish. The brides were happy with the familiar rendering "to love cherries and to bay." "God's holy ordinance" tripped up many. "Holy orders" was convenient, and perhaps conveyed the most meaning. "Plight thee my troth" and "give thee my troth" were. I imagine, words of foreign sound, and I well remember one young person, who was wedding a most villainous-looking fellow, changing her statement into "thereto I give thee my throat." There was, perhaps, an unconscious prophesy wrapped up in that

The words accompanying the delivery of the ring are, as every body knows, the subject of some characteristic blunders. I never heard some of the more elaborate distortions credited to countrymen, but our people nobly distinguished themselves over the clause "with all my worldly goods I thee endow." They never blundered so aptly as the fortune-hunter who, in wedding an heiress, unwittingly said: "With all my goodly words I thee endow;" they were content to produce a similar sound with a sublime indifference to sense. "I thee and thou," "I thee do bow," "I thee allow," were the most popular of these

versions.

But nothing more clearly indicates the utter lack of intelligence with which some of the poor regard the services of the church than the fact that once upon a time I came upon a youthful curate solemnly and devoutly marrying the father of a bridegroom to the mother of his bride in the presence of their own proper partners. The discovery was brought about in this way. It was Christmas morning, a great time for weddings, since Boxing-day then remained for the honeymoon. Seven or eight couples had given notice, and the congregation was large. While one curate registered the couples in the vestry another married them in succession with such expedition as a slight stutter would permit. The old parish clerk, with his list of names, called up the high-contracting parties, as the turn of each came. I superintended the whole proceedings. In the vestry were two young people being registered whose names were, let us say, Jones and Smith. Coming around to the chancel again, one was a little surprised to find the old clerk inquiring among the congregation for a Mr. Smith and a Mrs. or Miss Jones. When I next looked in his direction he had brought up to the chancel steps a gentleman well stricken in years and dressed in a sleeved waistcoat. The bride was a broad, comely woman whose turned-up sleeves left bare two monstrous crimson arms. Oppressed In a moment every one had heard the news and the mine was in a turnult. The child declared that she had seen a piece of ple, Jones and Smith, just paying the fees. "Is your father here?" said I to the bride-

plenty of them.
"What a pretty girl," I said.

" Yes, sir." " Is your mother here!"-to the bride.

" Yes, sir. "Now," said 1 to Jones the younger,
"look through! door and tell me if that
is your father be..., married there."
"Well, sir," returned Jones, after a leisurely inspection, "he's having it read over to him."

"Is your mother alive?"

" She's in church." It was the work of an instant to rush around and stop the service. But when the people were dragged asunder, Jones, the elder, in reply to an indignant inquiry as to what he meant by it, coolly replied: "Well, he," (indicating the penitent clerk with a jerk of his grimy thumb) "told us to come this way." That couple had been charged by mention of "the dreadful day of judgment, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed," to say whether they knew any impediment why they might not lawfully be joined together in matrimony; and they heard it in silence. So did the wife of the one and the husband of the other. 1 have often wondered how far they would have gone without remonstrance. Perhaps the demand for a ring would have precipitated the crisis. There is a legend told in a great Yorkshire town to the effect that, after several couples had been simultaneously married at the parish church, one bride found her bridegroom walking away with another lady on his arm. The curate, summoned to her aid, remonstrated with the defaulter, and besought him to take his proper partner. "Nay," said he, "aw was married to this 'un, and I loike her t'best." There is no reason why this should not be sober truth.

HUNTERS' PARADISE.

Trees Black with Wild Turkeys in the Verde River (A. T.) Country. D. J. Chadwick, the Les Angeles attorney, and a party of other prominent gentlemen, were at the Grand, telling hunting stories, says the San Francisco Examiner. One of them told how numerous the wild turkeys were on the Pecos river, and that he had killed as many as forty turkeys in a

two days' search. "I want to tell you of a strange experience I had with wild turkeys at the head of the Verde river in the White mountains of Arizona," said Mr. Chadwick. "One day in 1885, while I was a special agent of the Land Department at Washington, I was riding on horseback alone on the Verde. It was approaching nightfall, and I was pushing on to reach Joe Klingman's ranch, which is high up on the river. I entered a scattered grove of pine trees, when, hap-pening to look up, I saw what appeared to me to be thousands of turkeys. The trees were black with them, and many of the limbs were bent down. There was a flapping of wings and a clucking while the turkeys

were getting adjusted.
"It was the prettiest sight I ever sawgreat magnificent birds. I could have taken a stick and knocked off all I wanted to. I didn't, though, but whipped out my revolver and killed a couple of them, and rode up to old Joe's with them. May be those turkeys were not fine eating for the

"In many places in Yavapai and Graham counties in those days the turkeys were so plentiful that nobody knew what to do with them. They used to go in bands of two or three hundred, and thus traverse a large region. October is the time for migrating. "They are then leaving the Brazos and Pecos river regions in Texas and pushing forward to the more congenial climate of Arizona. They walk almost altogether, rarely flying except to cross a rivar or to get on a tree, and they move along just like an army, making from fifteen to twenty miles a day. They live on pine nuts and e were gene."

miles a day. They have on pine nute and various kinds of grain when they can get it.

"It is in October that they move in on the Verde, and there are some old-timers there who have got the business of catching them down fine. It is a novel contrivance, and I the Evanjellykill Appliance, and that he never heard of its use any where else. would call again." They build a pine pole pen in the heart of the rendezvous of the turkeys. This pen is about four feet wide, eight feet long and three high. A small hole just large enough to admit the body of the turkey is cut in the side of the pen near the ground. Wheat is then scattered for many feet away from the pen, and trails of the wheat lead into this

"The turkeys coming along get into these

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

trails and follow them up, their heads down all the time, and thus they walk up, one by one, and enter the hole. Once in, then they look up, and immediately begin walking around, looking high, and craning their necks trying to get out. They never think of looking down. That is not their habit. "Thus I have seen a trap full of perhaps fifteen turkeys, and not one of them knew how to get out. It is a very curious thing, but there are men in Arizona who do little else than thus capture wild turkeys and market them on the railroad and in the outlying mining camps. They make a good living at it, too. Some make as much as

\$100 or \$200 a month in this easy way. "The wild turkey of the Verde and other parts of Arizona is about four feet long and has a sixty-inch stretch of wings. Its color is copper bronze, with copper and green re-flections. Each feather has a black margin. The heads are blue and the legs red. The males usually weigh from fifteen to eighteen pounds each, but I have known them to reach thirty and even forty pounds. The females usually weigh about nine pounds. The wild turkey of this country is the origin of all the domestic varieties of both hemi-"As late as '67 I saw as many as 200 or 300

wild turkeys in a band in Crittenden County, Ky. This county is the famous game county of Kentucky, but the turkeys I saw there are not so big as I saw in Yavapai County.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

The Prosaic Reflections of a California Disciple of Schopenhauer. I tell you, there would be a great many more romances if they did not end in such a matter-of-fact way, argues a writer in the San Francisco Chronicle. Fate is with people's lives, like the young woman who begins to write a story. It seems to go a certain way with them and then it drops them, or else it suddenly becomes practical and makes every thing prosaic. Romance does not last. You go to a picnic and you meet a lovely girl, and you have just the sweetest time in the world under the tree and by the brookside. And you are in a a charming young saleswoman presided kind of a poetic dream until it comes time to go home, and when you get to the ferry you make a break for your dinner. You're too hungry to be poetic. The human stomach, come to think of it, is a sad is so recurrent and so imperative. I don't was determined to effect a sale. So she went like to think of the shepherds and on: "Do you like deep hooks, ma'an? Here shepherdesses of Arcadia sitting down to a meal of coarse pread and buttermilk; that's a very deep novel!" there may be poetry compatible with eating grapes, but even pears and apples and oranges are only poetical when they are part of the landscape. Few people can eat oranges and feel comfortable finger bowl. When you come to think of it, every thing in life seems to conspire against poetry. It's all very well to fancy your sweetheart laid on her snow-white couch dreaming of you, or standing in a gauzy costume by the window looking at the moon and apostrophizing you as Romeo. But then you know that she has to take her boots off and take the hair-pins out of her bair, and when her dainty little feet touch the floor you know that she screams, "Ouch! how cold it is!" and in that single inwell, you have lots of poetry internally, I don't doubt, but you are not poetic in a robe de nuit; you know you're not. I know a fellow

who reduced every thing to prosaic. We walked up Market street one afternoon. A pretty girl was coming down. There are

"Yes." "That is as pretty a foot as I have seen in a long time." "Yes. What a pity such a lovely angel

as that has to cut her corns." AN ARCTIC OASIS.

Many Square Miles of Redtop, Huckleber-ries, Bear and Reindeer.

J. T. Dowell, of Pennsylvania, who for years past has been mining in Colorado and Alaska, is down from Prince William's Sound, Alaska, where he has been for many months pas' He came on the steamer South Coast, and brought seventy-five tons of bituminous lignite coal with him from a

mine which he has opened on Cook's Inlet.

Dowell and eight companions have been prospecting about Cook's Inlet ever since porter for the San Francisco Examiner: "On the west side of Kenri Peninsula, and on the east side of Cook's Inlet, is a strip of country more than one hundred miles long and fifty miles wide that is a sight to see. For five months in the year it is covered with a luxuriant redtop that

adds to the beauty of the frowning mountains beyond. "It is to all appearances as fine agricultural land as I ever saw, and looks like a great river basin. There are housands of acres of this redtop. I brought some of it down with me, and all who have seen it

speak of it with wonder.
"On this peninsula, too, are large areas of hundreds of acres each of huckleberries, cranberries and red and black currants. The berries are finer by far than I ever saw anywhere else. The cranberry marshes of Michigan and the blueberries of the East are nothing either in quality or quantity to these. They are larger, plentier and

"The peninsula would make a lordly cattle ranch. The stock could live on grass for five months, and on the redtop hay for

the rest of the year.
"It is also a good mineral region. found plenty of gold and silver indications, enough to show us it was a rich country, but we were looking for coal, and consequently paid little attention to other mineral. "I hear the Alaska Commercial Company and the cannery men talking down that country, but I have had some experience in the Leadville carbonate mines, and I must say I think Alaska is the greatest mineral region there is. I think the Alaska company and the cannerymen don't want outsiders to go in. They want to hold the country for themselves."

Never Saw a Cow.

There is a Boston milkman who resides in the suburbs, and who is quite famous among his fellow-venders of the lacteal fluid as a story teller. The following story, at his own expense, was told to a reporter of the American Cultivator by an acquaintance of the milkman, and is vouched for by the narrator. It seems that a report be came current among the milk vender's customers that his cows were suffering from a disease, and, on his appearance one morning at the door of a patron, he was informed by the lady of the house of this report, and also told that, under the circum stances, she did not desire him to leave any more milk for the present. "Lord bless your innocence, madame," was his reply, "why, my milk never saw a cow." It was not reported whether or not this confession secured the retention of the customer.

MISS ADDIE HERNDON, of Erin, Tenn., dreamed recently of digging up (560 in gold, and the next day she went to the place visited in the dream and did it in fact.

"THERE was a gintleman here, mum, while

"Did he leave his name, Bridget?" "No, mum; he said he was a mimber of

MRS. TIPTOP-" My dear, that Mr. [Nicefellow, who is coming here so often, hasn't a

penny to his name." Daughter-"He has a very rich bachelor

"But it isn't the uncle that comes."

Post office clerk (to fiancee)-I received a morning. It was addressed, "To the prettiest girl in New York!" Fiancee (eagerly)-Oh, give it to me; it

must be for me! Clerk-I showed it to my grandmother, and -she opened it.

A FELLOW who was not used to propounding conundrums got mixed up thusly:

"Why is a hen—no, I mean a rooster, like a cent? No that isn't it. Why is a cent like said the Congressman. a fence on a rooster on a penny. No, like a cent on a rooster. Hold on a minute, that's as them," said the darkey; "they won't take not right either. Why is a rooster like a no shine, nohow, and I ain't no time to fuss fence on a cent? I mean like a penny on a- with them." like a rooster on a fence? Well, anyhow, the answer is, because its head is on one side and said Mason, sternly, "I'll see that there is a and tail on the other."

JONES is frankness itself.

Being at an evening party he took occasion to compliment a lady, not otherwise remarkable for her beauty, on her small feet. "You can't mean what you say, Mr. Jones."

posed the members in question. "You're quite right, madam," said Jones, looking down; "I only saw haif of them."

UNWELCOME SUITOR-That's a wonderful song! It always carries me away. She-If I had known how much pleasure it could give us both, I should have sung it any Christmas past.

earlier in the evening. He was from Philadelphia, and it was not until the next morning, in the train, that he "caught on," and his heart grew sick as he night will be blue the next day. viewed the kindly hint in the light of subsequent events.

A LADY a day or two ago went into a store where they are selling books wonderfully cheap, and, approaching a counter over which asked: "Have you got 'John Halifax?" "No," was the saleswoman's reply, "we're just out of 'John Halifax,' but here's John Nicholson '-will that do?" The lady thought destroyer of your romance. It's prosaic call it would not do. But the little saleswoman on: "Do you like deep books, ma'am? Here

> NOT FRESH ENOUGH.-A widower marrie a second time, and his choice was a wealthy lady about fifty years of age. When the bride and the bridegroom returned home from the wedding the husband, introducing the wife to his children, said:

"My dear children, kiss this lady's hand. She is the new mother I promised to bring you."

After taking a square look at the nex mother, little Charlie said: "Pa, you have been fooled. She ain't new

at all!"

DOWN-TRODDEN LABOR -- Patrick-Oi've been readin' the Labor Organ, to-day, Biddy. ligion with business, but forget to stir it up well. As a result the business invariably Biddy-Be away wid yer nonsense. Shure,

haven't we money in our pockets an' money in bank? feel when Oi see what the Labor Organ says
of our troubles. Can't we economize, Biddy?
Biddy—Well, yez moight save foive dollars

to see if it is real good and strong."

"My Lady's Tongue" is to be the title of
Miss Rives's next volume. About wrote
"The Notary's Nose," and Haggard ought to

a year by sthopping the Labor Organ. Patrick-Be jabers, Oi wull. THE four-year-old son of a summer resident in a Long Island resort was invited to Sunday school one afternoon. The little fellow was growing impatient, as the exercises were rather long, when the clergy man interrupted them to baptize an infant. This was more than our youngster bargained for, so slipping unnoticed from his seat, just as the water was being poured on the baby's head, he marched up the aisle, and tugging at the

clergy man's robe until he attracted attention,

said: "I'm tired, and I guess I'll go home

I'll come some other day when you don't have to wash children." SENATOR INGALLS, who attended once upon a time a dinner party given by the President, was seated by Mrs. Whitney, who was much annoyed and displeased at his unpleasant and inexcusable criticisms of his host. The lady is possessed of remarkable tact; she is also very patient, but this latter quality was after a while exhausted. Turning to Senator Ingails she said in her very sweetest tones: "Senator, when I invite you to dinner I shall certainly give you a place of honor on my right." The Senator promptly expressed his appreciation of this prospective courtesy, and was about to indulge in further compl ment when his fair neighbor continued "Because, Senator," she said, "if I have you within earshot I shall be sure you are not saying severe things about me."

BREATHING .- A boy fourteen years old, recently imported from Kentucky, handed in the following as a composition on "Breathing." The instruction was: "Tell all yeu can about the breathing." He said: Breath is about the breathing." He said: Breath is made of air. We breathe with our lungs, our lights, our liver and kidneys. If it wasn't for our breath we would die when we are asleep. Boys that stay in a room all day another pig sharpening himself!" should not breathe. They should wait till they get out of doors. Boys in a room make carbonicide. Carbonicide is poisoner than mad dogs. A heap of seldiers was in a black hole in India, and a carbonicide got into that there hole and killed nearly every one afore morning. Girls kill the breath with corosits that squeezes the diagram. Girls can't holler or run like boys because their diagram is squeezed too much. If I was a girl I'd ruther be a boy so I can heller and run an' bave a great big diagram."

HE proposed as seriously as a humorous man could-and she laughed. He looked blue. Then she-smiled and said:

"That is a capital joke." "What's a joke?" he asked in surprise. "Your latest. Shall you have it printed?" "That was no joke. I mean it."

"You did? Why, you have written as much in ridicule of love, courtship and marriage-" "Well, er er yes-but-"

"I should never suit you. I write post scripts, stop before the mirror, am slow in dressing for church, admire a new hat, some-

object-"

with marriage, and I have a mother who

would be a mother-in-law to you, and who would want to visit me; and-" "Why, I-" "And I may have my animosites, and may

look around in the church; and you would find such a lot of things to write about." "My precious, I would only write about

other people then; the neighbors, the-" "Those horrid Miss Sniffletons?"

"For a fact." "And the stuck-up folks over the way?" "Most certainly."

"Enough! I am yours!"

CONGRESSMAN MASON says he went into Post office clerk (to fiancee)—I received a the House cloak room the other morning and very curious letter at the postoffice this sat down in the bootblack's chair. The latter, who had been in the service for many years, looked up at him and asked:

"Boss, was you re-elected?" "I am sorry to say," replied Mason, with a sad tone in his voice, "that I was among the unfortunates who got left."

"The other foot, please," said the boots black, rapping Mason's favorite corn with his brush. "But you haven't half blackened this one,"

"Ain't got no time to fuss with such shoes

"When I come back to the next Congress," man here who has time to blacken shoes de-

cently." "Fought you'ns said you'ns wasn't re elected," said the darkey, looking up in alarm.

"You misunderstood me, my dear sir," replied Mason. "I told you that I was one said the lady, greatly flattered, as she still of the unfortunates who got left-left in Congress. I mean left in the House for anfurther, by a deft movement of the hand, exother term." "If you'll put that 'ar foot back on the

block, boss," said the bootblack, "I'll give you a patent-leather shine." ----Chaff.

With children a Christmas present beats The highway of virtue is so little frequented that collisions are rare.

The young man who paints the town red at You can't get an insurance agent to admit

that honesty is the best policy.

No man can hold office in this country until he has obtained his majority. The buzz saw is very intemperate. It ometi mes takes as much as five tingers. The luckiest thing about the horseshoe year the door is that it doesn't drop on your lead.

Why is "naming the day" for the wedding like a naval battle? Because it is a marry-time engagement. If it were always as easy to be good as it is just before Christmas, what a nice place this would be to live in.

Why may carpenters reasonably believe there is no such thing as stone? Because they never saw it. What is the difference between a fog and a

falling star? One's mist on earth and the other is missed in Heaven. Secretary Whitney has discovered that in calculating the capacity of a steel gun its "bust measure" must be taken. Lawyer-I have my opinion of you. Citizen

-Well, you can keep it. The last opinion I got from you cost me \$150. If a church be on fire, why has the organ the smallest chance of escape? Because the engine cannot play on it.

In the Tailor's Shop —"I am looking for a fashionable overcoat." "All right, sir. Will you have it too short or too long?" There are lots of people who mix their re-

"It says in the paper," quoth Mrs. Sprign bank?

Patrick—Thrue, Biddy; but it's gloomy Otto see if it is real good and strong."

> give us "The Chicago Girl's Cheek." "Court the fresh air day and night," says a medical exchange. That's good advice for the girls, but if you are a young man you had better court the fresh heirese.

> "Why," asked a French school examiner,
> does the sea so seldom overflow the land?"
> Because a merciful Providence has permitted sponges to grow in it," was the reply.

To that old question as to whether or not marriage is a failure it may be said in a gen-eral way that it depends largely upon the number and value of the wedding presents. A little Hebrew miss in New York has the comme cial instinct so strong that she rents furnished rooms in her doll's house to her sisters for a fixed number of caramels per

City Man-What effect have these heavy rains on your farm, Mr. Hayseed? Mr. Hayseed—Weil, I have kinder concluded I'd try raising fish for the market instead of garden

Mr. Edison proposes to transmit kisses by phonograph. After a careful investigation of this important issue we are inclined to be-lieve that reform is scarcely needed in this department of social economy. Cora-Mr. Smith, did you ever read the biblical story of the virgins and their lamps, and how they let them go out and were damned? Smith-Certainly. Served them

right; what business had they to be in a dark

Mrs. Muggins-It is raining, and Mrs Goodsoul wants to go home, and I have no umbre la to lend her except my new \$10 one. Can't I let her have yours? Mr. Muggins— Cracky! The only umbrella I've got has her husband's name on the handle. At a Matinee of Camille -- Mrs. Hiller-

wish you wouldn't be so uneasy, Uncle Phildab. The performance will be over soon. Uncle Phildab (of Cansjoharie)—Maria, you've went an' fooled your old rel'tive. Here I've been a sittin' more 'n two hour, an' ain't seen a darn camel yet. Between Chicago, New York and Boston Little Flora, three years old, lives in the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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Family Bibles. For Best Works and Big Terms address HUBBARD BROS., Chicago and Kansas City. FARMS and MILLS SOLD and exchanged. Free Catalogue, Richmond, Va

Mary Menard, Complainant. vs. John Menard. John Menard.

At assiston of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne, convened and held at the Circuit Court Boom, in the city of Detroit, on the 8th day of January, 1839. Present: Hon. Geo. S. Hosmer, Circuit Court Judge. Mary Menard vs. John Menard. In above entitled cause it appearing by the affidavit of Mary Menard, complainant, that said John Menard has departed from his last place of residence and that it cannot be ascertained in what State or country said defendant resides or can be found. Upon motion of Frank F. Tyler, solicitor for company of the country of the country said of the country said services. notion of Frank F. Tyler, solicitor for

lainant, it is ordered that said defendant, John Menard, appear in this cause and answer the bill herein on or before June 10th, 1889. GEO. S. HOSMER, Circuit Judge.

FRANK F. TYLER, Solicitor for complainant. Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaykee.

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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advantising Agency of Message. W. AVER & SOR, our authorized grant

TRANSFERS OF SHEEP.

Recorded in the Michigan M. S. B. Association.

Below find list of sales of sheep recorded in Michigan Merino Sheep-Breeders' Asso-

ciation:

J E Gilmore 1: Adolbert Fay, East Cohoctah, 5 ewes, J E Gilmore 244, 257, 273 290; to W A Jones, Vernon, 5 ewes, J E Gilmore 231, 232, 243, 271, 274; to George Stuart, Grand Blanc, 5 ewes, J E Gilmore 393, 291, 385, 298, 297, and rams J E Gilmore 328, 332; to Wm H Blow, Thornville, and J P Smith, Attica, three rams, J E Gilmore 333, 334, 390; to 8 M Townsend, Ionia, ram J E Gilmore 355, 10 ewes, J E Gilmore 295, 298, 298, 298, 298, 307, 309; to Daniel Brown, Vernou, 10 ewes, J E Gilmore 295, 299, 302, 303, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 317; to J L Martin, Venice, 5 ewes, J E Gilmore 290, 292, 293, 293, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 317; to J L Martin, Venice, 5 ewes, J E Gilmore 290, 292, 235, 226, 221.

J A Giboney 167.

M C Moou to L Sprague, Farmington, ewe M C Moon 1°; to P Hill, Clarkston, ram M C Moon 5°; to O. H. Cummins, Clarkston, ram M C Moon 5°; to O. H. Cummins, Clarkston, ram M C Moon 5°; to O. H. Cummins, Clarkston, ram M C Moon 5°; to C. H. Cummins, Clarkston, ram M C Moon 25.

T M Southworth 20° and 2 ewes, T M Southworth 111, 174; to C S Norris, Cambria, ram T M Southworth 286; to G. Dickey, Coldwater, ram T M Southworth 287; co H Mung 274, 267.

Geo H Mugg & Son to Clarance Morrison, Dundee 2 rams G H Mung 274, 267.

M Southworth 267.

Geo H Mugg & Son to Clarance Morrison,
Dundee, 2 rams, 6 H Mugg 274, 267.

E B Welch to Thos J Switcher, Volinia, 3 rams,
E. B. Welch 72, 75, 91, 11 ewes E B Welch 39,
206, 57, 135, 134, 66, 18, 117, 71, E Billsborow 1 J S
Goodrich 68.
L Hume & Son to Herney Charles ne & Son to Homer Case, Bedford, ewe W H F.sk 36; to purites in Augusta, Sewes, Cook & Brown 55. W H Fisk 14, 32, 33, 41, L Hume & Son 12, 25, 30. Wm Harrwell to John T Gould, Edgerton, ram

Wm Hartwell 153; to James Bookey, Cannon burg, ram Wm Hartwell 155.

burg, ram Win Hartwell 155.

Win E Austerburg to Henry O Cook, Homer, ram We Austerburg 29; to James McDonald, Homer, ram Win E Austerburg 31.

C M Fellows to E C Wilbur, Adrian, ewes C M Fellows 186, 188, 192; to Frank Logan, Manchester, eight ewes, C M Fellows 24, 121, 128, 130, E N Townsend 40, B S Field 255, C C Dort 15, 18.

C J McMillen 22, and ewes a J McMillen 12, 1, 104, H J D & Son 129, A W Waring 83, 81; to Will Post, Wasepi, ram A J McMillen 224.

C & E Pettis to Win Day, Grand Blanc, ram E Pettis 3. Pettis 3.
SM Townsend to John D Kitson, Easton, ram
CJ & P C Freeman 67.
A W Bisse 1 to Buck Bros., Pottland, two ewes, A W Bissell 30, 33. R. N. BALL, Secretary.

Treatment of Potats Rot.

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE SULPHATE OF

E. Prillieux, Inspector General of Agri cultural Instruction, Paris, publishes the following upon this subject in the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique:

Since the efficacy of copper sulphate for preventing the Peronospora (mildew) of the grape has been so well known, it has been thought that the same remedy might be usefully employed against the Phytopthora which causes the potato rot.

Since 1885, M. Juet has employed the Bordeaux mixture for treatment of tomatorot, which, as is well known, i caused by the same fungus that attacks the potato. In my report for Oct. 22nd, 1885, I spoke of the good result of the first trial in the treatment for mildew. To-day this remedy is generally employed by all large growers of tomatoes in the South.

I am not vet quite certain of the precis effect of the treatment for the potato-rot. I have, it is true, had occasion many times, of maintaining before the National Society of Agriculture of France, that the experiments surely tended to establish the efficacy of copper againt potato-rot, but the experiments had not been determined in a manner to give them their true value. Usually an entire piece was treated, without preserving marked stalks, and the result was judged alone from the appearance of the vegetation compared with that of the adjoining fields.

Potato disease was developed this year in the grounds of the Agricultural Institute at Joinville-le-Pont. Perceiving this I reeffect of the Bordeaux mixture upon the potato in an experiment, which was conducted with the greatest care and with conditions determined in the most exact man The potatoes experimented upon were

of the early variety, the "Quarantaine des Halle." Aug. 5th, the day of treatment, the disease had made its appearance everywhere, and the dark blotches were showing numerously upon the leaves. Nine stalks were treated with the Bordeaux mixture, containing 100 parts water, 6 parts sulphate of copper and 6 parts of lime. The liquid was spread with great care so as to moisten every leaf. Six stalks were reserved for comparisons.

The harvesting was done on the 16th of August. Below is the result as stated by Mr. Schribaux, who examined the tubers as they were taken from the ground:

No. of stalks. No. of tu-bers har-vested. No. of tu-bers dis-disease among 10 9 stalks treated. 115 Although restricted to a small number of

stalks, this test appears to me entirely conclusive. It ought to encourage cultivators to employ this means to guard against potato-rot.

I have no doubt they will find it a complete success when used as a preventive (as is done with the grape), especially when at 351/c; No. 3 at 341/c; No. 4 at 331/c, No. 2 used at the first appearance of the disease.

Peterinary Pepartment

Fatal Disease in Pigs.

Mendon, Jan. 10, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have 25 pigs three and four months old that came to the trough and appeared to be in good health; then several dropped over and kicked and grit their teeth; in 10 minutes they would get up and eat. I feed corn, skim milk, and soaked oats. I saw a veterinary and he said it was the oats that caused it, and that I should stop feeding oats and give each pig a tablespoonful of Epsom saits three times a day until they were open, which I did. Then I fed each pig, per day, three-quarters of a pound of fine middlings soaked one meal ahead, one and a half pounds of turnips, one-half pound and a hair pounds of turnips, one-hair pound of corn and one and a hair pints of skim milk; also some water. Is ince then they seemed to do well. That was about two weeks ago. Two days and one died, which I opened and its liver was about three times its natural size. Yesterday another one refused to eat, and its belly looks very large, and I expect its liver is also enlarged. One and I expect its liver is also enlarged. One of them that had the spasms lost nearly all the hair on its back, and still grits its teeth. I would be very grateful if you could inform me through the FARMER how I could

Anexer. -The diseases of the pig have not received the attention of the veterinary profession in this country to any great extent. One reason for this neglect may be bbl.; Ashton quarter sacks, 73c. the difficulty in handling this unwilling pa. HAY AND STRAW .- Market firm. Timo

save my pigs, and as soon as possible.

danger in forcibly administering medicine to it. If the animal is too sick to take a little slop there is no use in forcing him, as more harm than good is done. But if the animal will take a little slop there is some chance of benefiting him. Tasteless medicine must be selected, or the pig will refuse hellebore, in doses of five to ten grains, in market is very dull. proportion to the age of the animal, would be good. We would advise a careful examination of one or more of the dead pigs (should you lose any more) by a competent veterinary surgeon, as soon after death as possible, and send us a copy of his report; on receipt of which we will give our opinion of the character of the disease, and the best means of prevention, and cure, if a curable disease

Probably Defective Teeth in a Mare. Scratches.

PINCKNEY, Livingston Co., Jan. 7th, '89. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a mare with foal that slobbers con inually when she has the bridle on. I got her last spring and she has slobbered ever since. I fed her on timothy hay, corn stalks and straw, but it does not make any difference. I gave her some condition powders in the spring, and I think it helped her some for the time. She is ten years old, a very hearty eater, will eat her bedding every night. She has the scratches a very little -not bad. I have put some medicine on them, but they do not heal readily.

Answer .- The trouble with your mare slavering is probably due to defective teeth. Have them examined by a veterinary surgeon, and if necessary have him remedy the

Second, apply to the scratches the follow ing: Colodion, one part; castor oil, two parts; mix; use with a small piece of sponge. Keep the bottle well corked to retain its vir

Odæma or Swelled Legs in a Mare. Brittle Hoof in a Horse.

NORTHVILLE, Jan. 14th, 1889 Veterinary Editor Michigan Farmer.

I have a chestnut mare, six years old past and her hind legs stock standing in the barn, but it all goes down with exercise. Is there anything I can do to prevent them from stocking? What is good for brittle

Answer .- To your first question, the trouble is due to debility, from over work, or other causes, of which we have no land marks to guide us. Presuming the swelling to be due to infiltration of cellular tissue indicated by pitting on pressure of the fingers, give the following: Gentian root, pulv., nitrate of potash, of each, two ounces; Jamaica ginger root, puly., one ounce. Mix and divide into eight powders, giving one night and morning.

To your second question, apply the follow ing: Oil turpentine, one part; neat's foot oil and pine tar, two parts; mix well together and apply around the top of the hoof. A little on the sole is also beneficial.

Pastern Burned with a Rope,

BIRMINGHAM, Mich., Jan. 15th, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

As you are not sure of the case referred to in my last letter, dated Jan. 4th, 1889, it is the one you pronounced in your issue of Dec. 15th, 1883, "A Horse's Pastern Burned with a Rope." I went according to directions as stated in my last letter. Its present condition is quite improved, but not entirely well. There is a little fever and solved to profit by the occasion to study the some swelling. What would you advise me effect of the Bordeaux mixture upon the to do to reduce the swelling and remove the Please answer in your pext issue A Subscriber. and oblige

> Answer-The animal is doing well. We will continue the treatment until the fever is removed: then let us know the true con dition of the enlargement, if any; if not in durated or hardened, there is a chance of reducing it to its normal condition.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Jan. 19, 1889. FLOUR .- Market quiet at unchanged prices. Car-load quotations are as follows:
 Michigan roller process
 4 75
 24 85

 Michigan patents
 5 50
 25 70

 Minnesota, bakers
 4 90
 25 00

 Minnesota, patents
 6 50
 26 50

 Rye
 3 40
 23 50

 Low grades
 3 90
 24 00
 WHEAT .- There has been a further decline

during the week, with a stronger market the past three days. Speculative trading is light and confined mostly to May eptions. Shipping demand light. Closing prices yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, \$1 01; No. 2 red, 981/2; No. 3 red, 891/4c; rejected red, 781/4c. In futures No. 2 red for February delivery sold at 99c, and May at \$1 03. No. 1 white for May sold at \$1 05%c.

CORN.-Market higher. No. 2 spot quoted yellow, 87c; No. 3 yellow, 351/2c. No. 2 for January sold at 35%c, and February at 35%c

OATS .- Market higher. No. 2 white, 291/20: No. 2 mixed, 28c; light mixed, 28%c per bu. BARLEY .- Market slightly better in tone: \$1 35 per cental is the best offer for Michi gan, with sales down to \$1 10. Receipts for the week, 18,343 bu.; shipments, nothing. Stocks in store, 64,828 bu.; last week, 63,317 bu.: last year, 73,660 bu.

FRED.-Bran quoted at \$14@14 25 \$ ton, and middlings at \$14@16 00. Market firm. RYE .- Market lower. Quoted at 51c w bu. for No. 2. Demand has fallen off.

CLOVER SEED .- Held at about the sam range as last week. Prime quoted at \$5 25 w bu, for spot, and \$5 25 for February delivery. No. 2 quoted at \$4 70 per bu.

BUTTER.-Market lower. Fancy dairy is quoted at 21c P b., and choice at 19@20c. Good table grades sell at 16 218c \$ b, and the supp y is large. Creamery dull at 26 229c W D. CHERSE.—Quoted at 11@12c P D. for full cream Michigan, and 12@12%c for New

York. Market firm. RGGS.-The market is quiet at 16@18c for fresh receipts. Pickled quoted at 15@16c and dull. Receipts large.

BRESWAX .-- Steady at 282300 P HONEY .- Market dull; now quoted at 16 @18c for choice comb in frames. Extracted

10@12c. FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas, box, \$3 00@3 50; oranges, Fiorida, \$3@3 50 \$ box; bananas, yellow, \$\ bunch, \$1 25@2 00 Figs, 12013c for layers, 15016c for fancy.

Malaga grapes, \$5@5 50 per bbl. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots, or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 8022 10 per

tient. There is no animal known which is the \$11@12.25 for ear lots; small lots, \$14.50 so easily choked as the pig, hence the claver, mixed, \$10 in car lots; straw, \$5 50@6 in car lots. No clover is offering except mix ed and prices could not be quoted.

> HIDES.—Green city, 4@4%c \$ b., country. 5c; cured, 4%@5%c; green calf, 5c; salted, do-6c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 25 each as to wool bull, stag and grubby bides 1/4 off. BRANS.-Quoted at \$1 68@1 70 per bu. for

city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1 10 to eat it, of which tartar emetic and white @1 30 w bu. These prices are for car lots. The

POTATOES.-Market steady. Carlots quo ted at 30@32c per bu.; store lots, 35@37c per

PEAS.—Wisconsin blue quoted at \$1 15@1 25 B bu., and Michigan at 60@75c. APPLES .- Quoted at \$1@1 50 % bbl. for ordinary to good, and \$1.75 for extra stock. Market very quiet.

CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at \$8 50@9 9 bbl. for Cape Cod, or \$2 75@3 00 % bu.; Jersey, \$8 @8 50 % bbl., or \$2 50@2 75 % bu.

HOPS.—New York, quoted at 25@30c. POULTRY .- Dressed quoted as follows: Turkeys, 11c; ducks, 101/2011/c; geese, 90 9%c; chickens, 9@11c. Live quoted as follows: Old roosters 3@4c; fowls, 7c; spring chicks, 8@9c; ducks, 8@9c; turkeys, 9c; pig cons, % pair, 15c. Receipts large and market weaker.

GAME .- Rabbits, 15c each; squirrels, 60@ 75c \$ doz; bear, carcasses, 10@15c \$ b. opossum, 75@90c each.

SWEET POTATOES .- Stocks lighter and Je seys quoted at \$3 50 23 75 \$9 bbl. for kiln dried. CABBAGE .- Dull at \$1 15201 25 \$2 100 in carots. Small lots, \$1 @2 25 per 100.

DRIED APPLES .- Market dull. Offerings light. Quoted at 4@5c per b. for sun dried and 53/261/4c for evaporated. Stocks large. HICKORY NUTS .- Quiet; Ohio quoted at \$1 50@1 65, and State at \$1 25@1 35 per bu. for shell-barks. Large, \$1 25 per bu.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Market steady: Eastern quoted at \$3_25@3 50 and State at \$2 75@3 00 W cwt. ONIONS .- No life in the market. Quota-

tions given at 90c@\$1 W bbl. and 25@30c W bu. tocks liberal. DRESSED HOGS .- The cooler weather of he past three days has steaded the market, but it is lower than a week ago. Packers are

butchers pay \$6@6 10 per hundred. PROVISIONS .- Barreled pork again lower, as is lard; smoked meats unchanged. Trade

paying \$5 50@5 75, dividing on 200 bs., while

rather quiet.	Q	u	t	8	t	ic)1	1	8	i	n	ı	t	h	is	n	arl	et a	re as
follows:																			
Mess, new																		@13	50
Family									••							13	50	@18	75
Short clear																14	75	@15	00
Lard in tierce																	7	0	734
Lard in kegs,																		0	8
Hams, \$2 10																	104	0	11
Shoulders 19	Th																83	(0)	O

HAY .- The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the

week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday—33 loads: Eight at \$14; seven at \$13; six at \$15; four at \$13 50; two at \$15 50 and \$12 50; one at \$16, \$11 50, \$11 and \$10. Tuesday—58 loads: Twelve at \$12; ten at \$14; nine at \$13; eight at \$12 50; seven at \$15; five at \$15 50; three at \$10 50; one at \$16, \$15 59, \$13 75 and \$15 50. Wednesday—12 toads: Three at \$14, \$13, \$12 nesday-12 toads: Three at \$14, \$13, \$12

and \$11. and \$11.
Thursday-13 loads: Four at \$13; two at \$14
and \$12 50; one at \$15 50, \$15, \$14 50, \$12 and \$11. Friday—22 loads: Seven at \$14; five at \$33; three at \$11; two at \$12; one at \$15 50, \$13 50, \$12 50, \$12 25 and \$10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards. CATTLE.

The market opened up at these yards with 953 head of cattle on sale. The demand was .010 lbs at \$3 25 and 33 to Cross av 643 lbs at

Cloped at the lone in the		
QUOTATIONS:		
Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650		
lbs	85	00@5
Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300		***
Choice steers, fine, fat and we	4	50@4
formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4	25 204
Good steers, well fatted, weighing	0	
950 to 1,100 lbs. Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat	3	75@4
cows, heifers and light steers	8	25@3
Coarse mixed butchers' stock-Light		~~~~
thin cows, heifers, stags and buils		2502
Stockers		25@2
Bulls	2	00@3

fair butchers' stock av 764 lbs at \$2.65. Lewis sold J Wreford 6 fair butchers' steer and helfers av 868 lbs at \$3.35.

Kalaher sold Sullivan 8 feeders av 850 lbs at \$2 90 and 2 good oxen av 1,815 lbs at \$3 35. Campbell sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 20 ad of fair butchers' stock av 877 lbs a

Benham sold J Wreford 2 fair butchers' steers and a cow ov 923 lbs at \$3.

McKinley sold Harlan 3 good heifers av 780 lbs at \$3 50.

Switzer & Ackley sold Knoch 4 fair butch. ers' steers av 955 lbs at \$3 50. Brooka sold Smool 21 mixed westerns av

920 lbs at \$3. Knox sold Sullivan 9 stockers av 840 lbs at \$2.50 and a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock to H Roe av 810 lbs at the same

Lovely sold J Wreford 4 fair butchers teers av 932 lbs at \$3 35.

Lewis sold Loosemore 4 thin cows av 1,070 lbs at \$2 25. Dennis sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 18

head of thin butchers' stock av 710 lbs at \$2 40. Cushman sold Sullivan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 770 lbs Clark sold Hersch 9 fair butchers' steers as

1,080 lbs at \$3 50.
Cushman sold Caplis a mixed lot of 13 head of thin butchers' stock av 883 ibs at \$2 40 Lovely sold Loosemore 7 fair helfers av 665

lbs at \$3.

Lewis sold Bussell a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 1,053 lbs at \$3 20 Proper sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 677 lbs at \$2. Switzer & Ackley sold Schmidt a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 746 lbs at

Plotts sold Reagan a mixed lot of 16 head of thin butchers' stock av 883 lbs at \$2 50.
Robb sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head
of fair butchers' stock av 792 lbs at \$2 85.
Johnston sold Reagan a mixed lot of 12 ead of thin butchers' stock av 692 lbs at

head of this butters \$2.40.

Beach sold Stucker a mixed lot of \$ head of fair butchers' stock av 840 lbs at \$2.60.

Clark sold Marx a mixed lot of 25 head of fair butchers' stock av 796 lbs at \$2.65 and 5

Reason sold Farnam a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock av \$20 lbs at \$2 70. Peach sold Stucker 5 thin heifers av 614

Holmes sold Kamman a mixed lot of 9 head of thin butchers' stock av 763 lbs at \$2 50.

Egerton sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 626 lbs at \$2 50 and a fair steer weighing 1,060 lbs at \$3 25.

Proper sold Brooka 6 fair oxen av 1,620 lbs at \$275 and a thin one weighing 1,480 lbs

Earl sold Flieschman a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 763 lbs at \$2 40.
Purdy sold Killian a mixed lot of 19 head
of fair butchers' stock av 876 lbs at \$2 80.
Brooka sold Smole 21 mixed westeres av
1,107 lbs at \$2 50 and 5 to Rauss av 968 lbs at the same price.

SHEEP. The offerings of sheep numbered 2,878. For

quality was only fair.

Bell sold John Robinson 76 av 75 lbs at

Robb sold Fitzpatrick 147, part lambs, av Lewis soldFitzpatrick 110 av 80 lbs at \$4.

Hyne sold Morey 30 av 82 lbs at \$3 75. Campbell sold Burt Spencer 60 av 68 lbs at Wallace sold Clark 87 a7 93 lbs at \$4 25. McCafferty sold Morey 75, part lambs. av 69 bs at \$3 50

Bell sold Burt Spencer 64 lambs av 68 lbs Lewis sold Fitzpatrick 80 av 70 lbs at \$3 50. Wallace sold Clark 25 lambs av 75 lbs at

Peach sold Monahan 25 av 76 lbs at \$3 75. Taggart sold Baxter 24 av 86 lbs at \$4. Kalaher sold Fitzpatrick 66, part lambs, av

6 lbs at \$3 50. Huntley sold Baxter 72, part lambs, av 69 Page sold Clark 51 lambs av 65 lbs at \$5 25. Watson sold Burt Spencer 48 lambs av 58

bs at \$5. Holmes sold John Robinson 51, part lambs,

av 74 lbs at \$4 40.

Egerton sold Burt Spencer 51, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$3 50. Lyman sold Burt Spencer 128, part lambs, av 75 lbs at \$4. Watson sold Burt Spencer 36, part lambs, av 64 lbs at \$4.

The offerings of hogs numbered 1,220 head Hogs got quite a set back this week at all points. Here the decline amounted to about 20 cents per hundred, excepting for light pigs which held their own. These are bought to retail to the Poles and are always in good demand.

Beach sold Moore 14 av 97 ibs at \$5.
Watson sold R S Webb 23 av 176 lbs at \$4.75 and 10 to Kuner av 102 lbs at \$5.10.
Earl sold Alstead 10 av 208 lbs at \$5.
Smith sold Kuner 18 av 76 lbs at \$5.
Johnson sold Hayes 20 av 108 lbs at \$5 and 11 to Moore av 45. be at the same price. 1 to Moore av 45 lbs at the same price Standlick sold R S Webb 12 av 197 lbs at

Peach sold Plotts 25 av 161 lbs at \$4 80. Proper sold R S Webb 11 av 155 lbs Page sold RS Webb 26 av 293 lbs at \$4 75.

McHugh sold Rauss 9 av 309 lbs at \$4 75.

Knapp sold R S Webb 30 av 189 lbs at 4 75. Holmes sold Webb Bros 45 av 171 lbs a Huntley sold Webb Bros 15 av 195 lbs at Nott sold RS Webb 22 av 266 lbs at \$4 80. McCaul sold Webb Bros 20 av 192 lbs at

At the Michigan Central Yards.

The supply of cattle at these yards showed quite an increase, and while there was a good many of them of common quality, yet there was a fair proportion of decent butchers' stock. One of the finest steers ever seen in the yards was brought in by Mr. M. B. Devine of Belding. It was bred and fed by Mr. H. H. Hinds, of Stanton, weighed 1,890 pounds, and brought \$5 25 per hundred. It was an ideal butcher's animal. For the ordinary rnn of cattle there was a good demand, but the commoner grades sold somewhat lower than week ago.

The run of hogs was light, and sold at about the same range of prices as ruled last

week.

CATTLE.

Devine sold Kelly a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 654 bbs at \$2 30 and 3 av 555 bbs at \$2 25.

C Ros and Phillips a mixed lot of 32 head. week.

C Roe sold Phillips a mixed lot of 23 head of good butchers' stock av 917 ibs at \$3.20, and 4 bulls to Brooka sv 1,504 ibs at \$2.35.

Bevine sold Phillips 4 good cows av 1,137 for sale. The demand was fair at a decline ibs at \$3.20 and 2 thin ones av 975 ibs at \$2.50.

Taimage sold John Robinson a mixed lot of local control for the prices of Saturday, light weights suffering most. Pigs, \$5.55; C Roe sold Phillips a mixed lot of 23 head

Jedele sold Phillips a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock av 1.038 lbs at \$3 25. Judson sold Brooka 3 good oxen av 1,506 lbs at \$3 25 Devine sold Sullivan 4 thin oxen av 1,537 lbs at \$2 50 and a stag weighing 1,320 lbs at

lbs at \$2 50 and a stag weighing 1,550 lbs at the same price.

Wreford & Beck sold Murpby 21 mixed westerns av \$4 \ lbs at \$2 85 and 9 to Kelly av 860 lbs at \$2 40.

C Roe sold Mason a mixed lot of 15 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,002 lbs at \$2 75 and 4 thin cows to Cross av 1,000 lbs at \$2 10.

Cowin sold Mason a mixed lot of 12 head fair butchers' stock av 1,002 ibs at \$2.75 and thin cows to Cross av 1,000 ibs at \$2.75 and thin cows to Cross av 1,000 ibs at \$2.10.

Corwin sold Mason a mixed lot of 12 head of thin butchers' stock av \$50 ibs at \$2.55.

Devine sold Cross a mixed lot of 9 head of

thin butchers' stock av 854 lbs at \$2 40. Judson sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 16 the square inch than most books of the wheeler sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of sair butchers' stock av 793 lbs at \$2 60. Stevenson sold McIntire a mixed lot of 14

head of thin butchers' stock av 737 lbs at \$2 40. Devine sold Sullivan an extra steer weighing 1,890 lbs at \$5 25 and 5 fair shipping steers av 1,266 lbs at \$4.

Casey sold Fitzpatrick 227, part lambs, av 74 lbs at \$3 75. Wreford & Beck sold Cross 109 av 61 lbs at \$2 75 and 75 to Mason av 62 lbs at \$3. Bliss sold Monshan 103 av 69 lbs at \$3 25.

Talmage sold John Robinson 44 av 65 lbs at \$3 40. Corwin sold Burt Spencer 40, part lambs, av 58 lbs at \$3 50. Giddings sold Young 111 av 88 lbs at \$4 25. Stabler sold John Robinson 18 av 77 lbs at

Judson sola Bird 37 av 66 lbs at \$2 75. Coates sold Sullivan 88 av 84 lbs at \$4 50 and 47, part lambs, to Burt Spencer av 62 lbs

Giddings sold Stabler 78 lambs av 79 lbs Bliss sold Burt Spencer 31 av 88 lbs at \$3 75 and 67 lambs av 72 lbs at \$5 50.
Simmons sold Wreford & Beck 141, part lambs, av 58 lbs at \$2 75.

lamos, av 38 lbs at \$2 75.
Clark fold Wreford & Beck 47, part lambs, av 71 lbs at \$3 95.
G D Spencer sold Wreford & Beck 32 av 86 lbs at \$3 75. Talmage sold Steele 51 av 167 ibs at \$4 95 Taimage soil Steele 27 av 97 ibs at \$5.
Devine soid Clark 13 av 231 ibs at \$4 80.
Monahan soid Clark 22 av 220 ibs at \$4 70.
Judson soid Steele 27 av 156 ibs at \$4 75.
Stevenson soid Clark 28 av 190 ibs at \$4 87%.

Chicago. CATTLE.-Receipts, 52,092 against 39,497

week. Shipments 16,327 head. The market opened up on Monday with about 15,000 head of cattle on sale. The supply averaged poor, and good cattle were comparatively scarce. The general market was weak and prices 5@ 10 cents lower than on Saturday. A car load J. M. McCULLOUGH'S SONS, of 1,558 lb cattle sold to a dressed beef constockers to Brooka av 686 lbs at \$2.

Spicer sold McGee a mixed lot of 7 head of coarse butchers' stock av 794 lbs at \$2 l5.

Lovely sold Stucker a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 773 lbs at \$2 25.

Beardsley sold Schmidt a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 607 lbs at \$2 25. ported was \$4.40. One lot of 163 head av 1,452 lbs sold to a New York shipper at \$4.40; some 1,577 lb shippers sold at \$4.35, such as sold last Friday at \$4.60. Shippers bought 1,040 to 1,577 lb steers at \$3.15@4.40, principally at \$3.80@4.10. Dressed beef men bought 927 to 1,504 lb steers at \$2.75@4.40, principally at \$3.50@3.90; some 1,258 lb steers sold at \$4.50 some 1,340 lb steers at \$3.75, some 1,125 lb steers at \$3.05, and steers averaging less than 1,100 lbs sold at \$3.75. The range of prices for light and heavy cattle seems to be narrow. Dressed beef msn bought quite a good many 950 to 1,150 lb cattle, which ruled comparatively steady. Some 964 lb steers at \$3.35, and one load of 891 lb steers at \$3.25. Native cows sold at \$1.50@3, principally at \$2.25@3.40. The demand for stockers and feeders was only moderate and values ruled a shade lower, with sales of feeders av 840 to 1,169 lbs. Buils sold at \$1.50@3, principally at \$2.25@3.40. The demand for stockers and feeders was only moderate and values ruled a shade lower, with sales of feeders av 840 to 1,169 lbs at \$3.55@3.35. Prices were 10@15 cents lower on Tuesday, and 10 cents more was taken off on Wednesday, but the market steadied up somewhat on Thursday, closing with a stronger feeling. On Friday the receipts sheep there was a good demand at prices 15 \$3 55@3 35. Prices were 10@15 cents lower @35 cents lower than last week's prices. The on Tuesday, and 10 cents more was taken off JOHN B. WALLACE, Assigned Guardian of Leonard J., and Mildred A. String somewhat on Thursday, closing with a Simmons sold Baxter 30 av 103 lbs at \$4 25. stronger feeling. On Friday the receipts S. S. BABCOCK, Attorney for Assignee

ere light and the market ruled stronger. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS:

Hous.—Receipts 105,701 against 85,210 last last week. Shipments 24,646. The hogs market opened up on Monday with 26,000 on sale. Early sales were at a decline of 5 cents, but later this was recovered and the closing but later this was recovered and the closing rates were fully as high as those of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$5@5 20; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5@5 25; skips and cuils, \$3 50@5. Prices were 15 cents lower on Tuesday and 5@10 cents lower on Wednesday. The market was weak on Thursday, and before the close sa es were made at a decline of 5@10 cents from opening rates. On Friday the market was slow and prices 5 cents off. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 90@5 15; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 93@5 5.15; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 93@5. 5 15; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 9966 5 15; skips and culls, \$3 5064 75.

CATTLE.—Receipts 15,606 against 9,156 the previous week. There was 18) car loads of cattle on sale Monday. The attendance of buyers was rather light and the market ruled buyers was rather light and the market ruled dull at a decine of 15@25 cents from the prices of the previous Monday. A few extrasteers were picked up by Mr. Christ at \$5, otherwise good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers brought \$4.50@4.75; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do, \$4.25@4.50; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$3.90@4.25; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$3.75@4; good 1,100 to 1,200 do, \$3.50@3.85, and common to fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3.25@3.65. Mixed butchers and cows and heifers of inferior to good quality, \$2.25@3.25. The demand for feeders was very moderate on a light supply, there vas very moderate on a light supply, there ceing only one regular buyer present; quotable at \$2 50 23. The receipts on Tuesday and Wednesday were only two loads, so that nothing of any account was done in the way of trading, and on Thursday there was n change in the situation. On Friday the market was very slow and the feeling weak. The following were the closing

QUOTATIONS: Extra Beeves-Graded steers, weigh-Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs...
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs...
Good beeves—Weil-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400...
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,400 to 1,280 in Light Butchers'—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good quality. B4 75 25 0 4 25 201 5 3 90 24 25 quality.

Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. flichigan stock cattle, common to choice.

previous week. There were 70 car loads for sale. The quality of the offerings was good-much better than usual on Monday—white prices for all the best stock were 15@25c better. The demand at the advance was activ and mainly confined to outsiders. week ago.

The supply of sheep was fair, but the reports from Buffalo were not encouraging and prices were 15@25 cents off from those of last

and mainly connect to outsiders. Inferior to fair sheep, \$304; good to choice, \$4 50@5; extra, \$5 25@5 50, only one load bringing the latter price. Common to fair western lambs, \$206; good to choice, \$5 25@6 75; choice to extra, \$6 75@7 35. There was not enough offered on Tuesday to make a market, but on Wednesday there was 35 loads on sale and prices declined 15@25 cents. With 50 loads on sale Thursday the market ruled slow and

19 head of fair butchers' stock av 810 ibs at \$2.65.

Newman sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 18 head of coarse butchers' stock av 763 ibs at were a shade lower on Tuesday, but on ## Stand 3 heifers to Phillips at \$2 90.

Judson sold Phillips 6 good cows av 1,685 lbs at \$3.

Wreford & Beck sold Stonehouse 25 mixed westerns av 1,627 lbs at \$3; 13 to Marx av 1,685 lbs at \$3.

Wreford & Beck sold Stonehouse 25 mixed ranged 10@15 cents lower. On Friday the of-westerns av 1,627 lbs at \$3; 13 to Marx av 1,687 lbs at \$4.00 lbs 4.87 fbs at \$4.00 lbs 4.00 l active and prices a shade higher. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 15@5 25; fair do. \$5 @510; selected medium weights, \$5@5 104 pigs, \$5 30@5 35.

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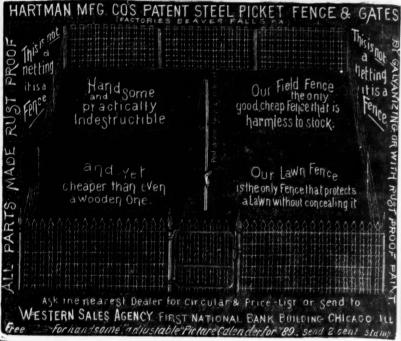
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Advance Cabbage, best and earliest. Wilson's Premium
Finst Dutch Cabbage, best late variety. Early Green
Cluster Cucumber, best for table usery. Early Green
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